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## He Comes Up Smiling

By CHARLES SHERMAN

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CHAPTER VI—Continued.

"That wouldn't work, either," objected the Watermelon. "Because there would be so many more to do the serving than there would be people to serve. No, we are both wrong. Heaven is a grove of trees back of a white garage. There's a fallen log and a couple sitting on it."

"I should think that would be monotonous," said Billy. "Do they talk?"

"Sure, they talk. Heaven ain't a deaf and dumb asylum."

"I should think they'd get talked out during eternity."

"Ah," said the Watermelon, leaning a bit nearer, "eternity is but a minute."

"What do they talk about?"

"Heaven."

"Are they angels?"

"One is."

Billy laughed. "Who are you?" she asked, leaning toward him, one hand resting on the log between them, her steady eyes on his face.

The Watermelon again drew forth the card case, extracted a card and presented it to her with a flourish.

Holding it, she shook her head dubiously. "I mean are you a stockbroker? Are you on 'Change? Father has been nearly all his life, and he looks it. His eyes and—everything. Your eyes are different, quite different. I don't mean in color and size, for of course they would be, but in expression."

"How do you know?" asked the Watermelon. "You have only seen their expression when I have been looking at you, and a man doesn't look at a girl as if she were the tape from the ticker."

"I know," acknowledged Billy. "But I have known brokers all my life, and some have been young, and they—they aren't like you. I never sat on a log with one and talked about Heaven."

"Well, you see, I am a minister's son, and I had Heaven with every meal, as it were."

"Maybe that's it," agreed Billy.

A stick snapped behind them as though someone were approaching their retreat with stealthy tread under cover of the friendly bushes.

"Are you afraid of cows?" asked Billy, glancing over her shoulder fearfully.

"Not of female cows," said the Watermelon.

"A broker wouldn't have said that," objected Billy, pursing up her mouth. "A broker would say, 'No, indeed, Miss Bartlett. Don't be afraid. A cow is really harmless,' and smile as if I were young and half-witted, anyway."

A stick snapped again, nearer, and a woodpecker fled from a group of trees, scolding angrily.

Billy rose nervously. "If that's a male cow—"

"Sit down," ordered the Watermelon. "It's no cow, unfortunately. It's the general."

"Don't you like the general?" asked Billy, sitting down again, but ready to rise quickly, instantly.

"Yes, I like him, but I don't think I would if I were a motor-car."

"I have known him and Henrietta all my life," said Billy. "Henrietta has been like a mother to me," she added, a statement Henrietta would have denied, shortly but firmly. "Really, we ought to go back."

"Politeness is not politeness unless it comes from the heart," said Watermelon, in the tones that had made Henrietta think of a minister, she knew not why.

"Did your father used to say that?"

"No, he never had any cause to. We never were polite."

Billy glanced around. "I thought I heard some one cough."

A hollow cough sounded distinctly from the bushes behind and the Watermelon rose to investigate. It was nearly three and at three he would have to go, or the man down yonder in the swimming hole might come after him to reclaim his clothes and motor-car. The Watermelon begrudged every precious moment.

"Wait, and I will see what the mutt wants," said he. "You will wait, won't you?" he pleaded, looking down at her where she sat on the log.

"We really ought to go," said Billy.

"All right, but don't run off until I've—I've cured that cough, will you?"

Billy nodded and the Watermelon strode to the bushes from whence had sounded the harsh, constrained cough. He pushed the branches aside and gazed into the small, pinched face of a thin youth of about eighteen, dressed in the uniform of the hotel.

"Hist," cautioned the boy, before the Watermelon could speak. "I want to tell you something important."

"All right, spit it out and be quick about it," ordered the Watermelon.

If the real William Hargrave Batchelor had managed to get word to the hotel about the impostor, the sooner he knew it the better. The boy had probably come to offer to help him escape in exchange for something, money most likely. Like all tramps, the Watermelon was quick to read faces, and in the crafty young face before him, he saw only the dollar mark.

"It—I don't want no one to hear me," said the boy, with a motion toward the log and Billy's slim young back.

The Watermelon hesitated, but in the shifty eyes he saw fear and deference. If he knew the Watermelon for a tramp, there would be no deference.

"Gwan, spit it out," ordered the Watermelon. "I ain't keen for the pleasure of hearing any of your heart to heart secrets."

"It's very important," said the boy, "and no one must hear."

"I suppose you think every one is busting to hear your words of wisdom," said the Watermelon. "Probably get a dime a word, eh?"

"It's about you," said the boy, harsh with impatience and nervousness. "It's—" He drew a piece of paper from his pocket and held it out. "He gave me that to send."

"Who are you?"

"The telegraph clerk," whispered the boy, with a frightened glance toward Billy on the log.

The Watermelon read the paper and smiled a slow, sweet smile of anticipated pleasure as the full import of Bartlett's telegram became clear. He glanced at Billy and his smile deepened. Then he turned and drew the boy farther away.

"Bartlett sent this, eh?"

"Yes," cried the boy, eager with excitement over the service he was rendering the great man. "And the minute I read it and knew that you were here, I knew you ought to have it."

"Didn't you send it?"

"Yes," I had to. You see he stood right there. But just as soon as he went, I lit out to find you."

"Where is he now?"

"I seen him on the front porch with Miss Crossman. Say, you'll want to be going now, won't you, huh? You ken get to New York tonight if you hurry."

The Watermelon rattled the coins in his pockets and looked down at the thin, crafty face of the youngster. "Kid," said he, "if you keep on as you've begun, you'll be doing time, sure. You're a thieving little snipe and ought to be the head of a corporation some day, or a United States senator, 'cause you haven't as much honor as a grasshopper, see? I don't know why you shouldn't land in Sing Sing, if you miss the corporation job or the senate."

"Huh," said the boy, reddening with the praise of the great man.

"If you let on that you have shown this to me, you will lose your job here, you know. So, until I can see my friend, J. Pierpont, about that other job for you, you'd better keep your mouth shut. Understand."

"Sure," cried the boy. "Course I understand."

The Watermelon handed him a quarter. "When I reach New York," said he airily, "I'll send you me check for a thousand."

CHAPTER VII.

**Watermelon Yields.**

Eager to accomplish the plan he had suddenly conceived, the Watermelon turned and strolled back to Billy, while the boy gazed after such majesty in awed admiration.

"Who was it?" asked Billy, looking up as the Watermelon approached.

"The telegraph clerk," said the Watermelon calmly. "A telegram—and he brought it to me."

He made no motion to sit down and Billy rose.

"I suppose you have to go back," said she. She had to throw back her head to see into his face, for the top of her beflowered hat only reached to his shoulder.

"No," said the Watermelon, preparing the way for the future. "I could take a few days off, if I wanted to. Come on. I might as well try and save the remains of my car after the general has done his best to ruin it. I heard him go into the garage as we got out of sight. The general is more expensive than a motor car."

"I like the general," said Billy, as they started slowly back.

"I suppose he has been like a grandfather to you," said the Watermelon, glancing down at the top of the big hat. "Don't you want me for a relative of some kind?"

"You said relatives were afflictions," objected Billy.

"I know; but it is only through our afflictions that we can rise to higher things."

"What higher things?"

"Why, Heaven, as I described it last."

They found the general with Henrietta and Bartlett in the garage. The general was kindly superintending the filling of the absent Batchelor's car with gasoline, Bartlett was expounding the merits of his make of car as superior to any other make, while Henrietta sat on the step of the general's car and pretended to be listening.

"I took the liberty," apologized the general, as the other two appeared in the doorway, feeling, on the contrary, that he was doing the young man an inestimable favor.

"Go ahead," said the Watermelon.

"Draw the line somewhere," advised Henrietta. "Father is too fond of trying to see what makes the wheels go round to give him carte blanche with any car."

"I understand a car thoroughly, Henrietta," said the general. "I have always been fond of mechanics."

"I know it, dear," said Henrietta with contrition. "I have always said that if you hadn't been a general, you would have been a master mechanic."

"Thank God, he's a general," whispered the Watermelon into the small ear of Billy.

"To thoroughly appreciate a car, you should take a trip of a week or two," said Bartlett, not glancing at the Watermelon, apparently talking to the

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

## Grand Duke Whom the Czar Punished

St. Petersburg, Jan. 25.—Grand Duke Michael, brother of Emperor Nicholas, has been relieved by imperial manifesto from his position as regent designate during the minority of the imperial crown prince in case of the death of the czar. He was recently removed from the post of commander of the regiment of the Chevalier guards.

Simultaneously with this an imperial ukase was issued establishing a guardianship over the Grand Duke Michael's personal property and affairs under the supreme direction of the emperor, while the administration of his estate was transferred to the department of appanages of the ministry of the imperial court.

These steps have been taken by the emperor to mark his disapproval of the recent marriage of the Grand Duke Michael to Mme. Sheremetievskaia.

## The Impervious Banana Skin

With the increasing demand for fresh fruits at all seasons of the year has come the difficulty of supplying them in a condition in hich the dangers of contamination are largely averted. Decay is one of the limiting factors in the use of fresh fruits. Among the many fruits there is one which is equipped in its native form with a protective covering that calls for more than passing mention. Some time ago The Journal of the American Medical Association emphasized the advantages afforded by the banana as a wholesome food and ventured the suggestion that this fruit, though growing in popularity, is still underestimated in American households. The banana consists, in its green state, largely of starch and water. The essential change during the process of ripening is a conversion of the starch into sugar. The rate of ripening is dependent on the temperature. The edible portion of each fruit is packed away in a peel which serves a more useful purpose than has hitherto been realized. Experiments on the fruit in different stages show that the inner portions of the pulp of sound bananas are practically sterile. The peel is singularly resistant to invasion by bacteria. Even when bananas were immersed in fluids containing disease germs they did not penetrate into the interior. The probability of infection through the peel is therefore slight, though germs on the peel might be transferred to the consumer's fingers and thence to the mouth. This is an interesting example of a food delivered by Nature in practically sterile packages. Nature's wholesome service should not be undone by careless methods of marketing such foods.

### A Queer Storm.

New York Sun.

The Red Star liner Finland, in recently from Antwerp and Dover, had an exceptional experience for a high latitude liner one night. After passing through a hurricane that blew close to 100 miles an hour at times, she ran into a fog. Thereafter for half an hour her mastheads were illuminated dimly with corposants, otherwise known as St. Elmo's fire, and the wireless was seriously affected by the electrical disturbance.

## Buffalo Is Beast of Burden

The pictures and reports of the war in the Balkans have brought into prominence a quadruped which, though well known as a domestic animal in the East, is very unfamiliar to Western eyes—the buffalo. If mentioned at all this beast is generally thought of as a savage brute, but in the war area we fino him, says the London Standard, doing duty as a transport animal, equally with the familiar ox, from which he is easily distinguished in the illustrations by his low set downcurving horns, and muzzle carried almost straight forward.

People who have to travel by buffalo cart are to be pitied, for the buffalo is the slowest of all beasts of draught. It is his great strength that gives him the advantage over the ox. The load that a single yoke of buffaloes will pull is something astounding, and in India they are always given the kind of load which is assigned to dray horses here, ordinary horse work—except passenger traffic—being there performed by the humped oxen known over here as zebus.

India, indeed, is the native home of the buffalo, and it still exists there as a wild animal. Very wild indeed it is, too, and an old bull is very apt to attack unprovoked, contrary to the usual custom of almost all wild animals. Even its tame descendants retain plenty of spirit. When in a herd they do not fear the tiger, and a recognized method of getting "stripes" to bolt when he has taken cover is to drive in a heard of buffaloes to rout him out, which they will do to a certainty if they get on his scent.

Even tame buffaloes can make themselves very unpleasant to people they do not know, and they are not at all safe for a European to approach in India, but—and here the more attractive side of their character comes out—they display toward their owners a faithfulness one usually associates with dogs than with cattle.

The true Indian buffalo is really to a great extent an aquatic animal, and when off duty likes nothing so much as to lie up to its ears in water, but, like the duck, it can if necessary resign itself to existence without a bath. That an animal so nearly naked of skin as it is should thrive in so cold a climate as is that of eastern Europe is a remarkable fact of acclimatization.

Its presence in Italy is less surprising, but even there its introduction seems to be merely of medieval date. Scientifically the tame buffalo is of interest as having, like the ass, varied so little from the wild type. Pied buffaloes are as rare as pied donkeys, though white and fawn colored varieties occur as well as the natural black. Like the ass also, the buffalo is a despised animal, yet in local utility both beasts may surpass their more aristocratic relatives, the horse and ox, while in intelligence and force of character they are certainly far superior.

## 1913—THE FATEFUL YEAR

FREDERIC HARRISON IN "THE ENGLISH REVIEW."

It is, of course, merely fanciful and no one can regard it seriously that 1913 should mark a great recasting of the European state system, just as 1813 marked the downfall of Napoleon's imperial ambition; just as 1713, by the Peace of Utrecht, marked the collapse of the ascendancy of Louis Quatorze. Early in 1813 the European kingdoms had closed in upon France and Napoleonism was in its last throes. In 1713, by the treaties of Utrecht, northern Europe had finally shaken off the tyranny of the Bourbons. A new century plus that ominous thirteen seems to have something in it of fate.

A superficial view might suggest that the fact that a combination of four very small states has overthrown an effete oppression which has long been regarded as moribund was not so important a change that it could unsettle the relations of the great powers, having more than ten times the resources and the population of the Balkan kinglets. That is plausible, but unsound.

The history of the Turkish empire for more than a hundred years, its extraordinary combination of races, and, above all, its wonderful geographical position astride the eastern Mediterranean, have always made its condition and its relations to be of prime importance to the European powers. Its fall as a great European power affects them all. * * *

Whatever may be the arrangements made at the close of this sensational war, they can be but temporary at best, and may only lay down the material for a struggle even more desperate and for changes even greater than those of this resettlement of international relations. What 1912 seems to have effected is a vast aggrandizement of the Slavonic races in their secular struggle against the Teutonic races. Even a local and temporary triumph of Austria over Servia cannot cancel the fact that henceforth the way southeast to the Black Sea and the Aegean Sea is barred to the German. * * *

Here we are up against the hard root of the whole international problem ever since the coming of Bismarck some fifty years ago. The key of European politics is the magnificent organization of Germany for war, industry and science—its central position in mid-Europe, abutting on seven different states—its poor access to the sea and its expanding population, hidebound on every side by hostile and suspicious neighbors, and to crown all its limitless pride, ambition and thirst for dominion. A mighty nation of 65,000,000, with such superb resources both for peace and war and such overweening pride in its own superiority and might, finds itself closed up in a ring fence too narrow for its fecundity as for its pretensions, constructed more by history, geography and circumstances than by design—a fence maintained by the fears rather than the hostility of its weaker neighbors. That is the rumbling subterranean volcano on which the European state system rests.

If the German empire consisted entirely of its peaceful and laborious peasants, of its ingenious and indefatigable workers in a thousand industries—still more, if its Socialist workmen could control or modify or check her external policy—or even if the kaiser could always, at all times insist on doing nothing but what he judged to be both prudent and wise—if all this were so the enormous strength of the German empire would cause no uneasiness to its neighbors.

But we know that this if never can be verified in our time. Over and above the 65,000,000 of peaceable, industrious people, there are many millions of ambitious and fighting patriots who nurse visions of aggrandizement, battle and glory. There are hundreds of thousands of proud and fierce Samurai (the sole survivors in Europe of its feudal chivalry) who live only for war and are bred for war and have no profession or career but arms. This immense hereditary caste, which has every quality befitting a dominant order, has in effect permanent control of thee whole civil and military organization of the empire. Associated with it is an intellectual order even more arrogant but not so pugnacious which holds control over literature and education.

Now, such is the geographical situation of the German empire; so late has it been in consolidation, so recent its great accession of power and of pretensions—only half a century, and therefore at least a century later than England, France, Austria and Russia—that it seems a hopeless dilemma to see in what quarter outside Europe the burning ambition—we may almost say the natural ambition—of New Germany can be met. There is no district on earth available for an adequate transmarine empire, or even colony. And the desperate efforts made by Germans for a generation to find some suitable outlet for their population and their ambitions, whether territorial or industrial, only arouse opposition and apprehension—which Germans regard as hostility. One after another the adventures in the Pacific, in South America, in the West Indies, in Morocco, in Southwest Africa, in Central Africa, seem to have brought nothing but disappointment to themselves and fresh alarm to their neighbors. And now the latest and perhaps most practicable of all these schemes, i. e., in Asiatic Turkey, seems to be finally barred, and by their secular rivals, the Slavs.

In what quarter is the peril probable, and in what way is it to be met? Now, more than ever, it is to be looked for in Europe, after the great changes made, and others imminent, in Southeast Europe. With our fleet in the highest state of development, anything like attack upon it, or on these islands, may be reasonably put aside. It is not indeed impossible, especially under the new conditions of aerial machines. And due preparation must be made to meet it. But the far more imminent risk is that Belgium, Northern France, Holland, either one or all, may be the object of assault; or in the case of the low countries, of practical control without actual war. We know that systematic preparation for this has long been made. From the point of view of the Navy League and the Bernhardi strategists, the control of the lands drained by the Ems, the Rhine, the Meuse, and the Scheldt, is vital to an expanding Germany. To be able to use these ports and railways for military purposes, even without annexation, would be to Germany a new empire—would be what the Bosphorus, the Marmora and the Dardanelles would be to Russia.

Granted that it would be a most tremendous adventure, even for Germany; that Belgians and Dutch would resist as far as they could; that William II. is convinced of the need of present peace and has his fleet still to complete. Granted that for some years yet no such scheme could be attempted, Germany is not ready; the mass of the German people is not willing; the kaiser, who is no Charles X. of Sweden would not listen to it. Still, this is what the effective leaders of German policy are maturing today, and within five, seven, ten years may be able to force upon their emperor and their nation, in spite of all obstacles, of the awful sacrifices involved, and the solid aversion to war of the admirable German people.

### The Road to Fairyland.

"Did you know—know even the road you must go?"—
"Oh, a certain way to fairyland no man alive may know!
But a dream called in the morning and led us up and down
Past the market-place and gardens, and the white streets of the town.
All the folk were dancing—all the world was gay—
But darksome was the mountain-road, and there we lost our way!"

"All worn you are with fasting and green with weather-stain.
And you'll never go a-seeking for fairyland again?"
"Oh, yes! for there's a fairy-dream a-lurking in the wind
And when that dream goes flying forth, we'll not be left behind!
Follow—follow—follow over mountain, vale and stream,
Bad luck upon the lazy ones who never heed a dream!"

—Margaret Sackville, in Pall Mall Gazette.

## Making Briar Pipes

Washington Times.

Briar root pipes have been in continuous use in this country for many years, but the general public, even the pipe smokers, have little idea of how they are made or of the time and attention necessary in their manufacture.

The briar which furnishes the root from which the pipes are made is the shrub called the white heath, or heather, and is found chiefly in the south of Italy, on the island of Corsica, and in Algeria. The shrub often grows to a large size, although only the roots are used in the pipe-making industry.

After the roots have been cleaned of the earth which clings to them, they are sawed into blocks of various dimensions, placed in vats and allowed to simmer for 12 hours, which brings out the rich brown color for which the finest pipes are prized.

Following this boiling process the blocks are steam dried for two weeks, and then are sent to the factory, where they are converted into pipes. The blocks are sorted according to size by experts, are placed on shelves and kept at an even temperature for 10 days, when they are dried, and then are sent to the machines, where the actual manufacture begins. After the blocks have been trimmed to the proper size, the upper part of the bowl is turned, then the lower part and stem, and then they are sandpapered. The finishing of the bowls then takes place.

### Maine Family of 12 Boys.

Lewiston Journal.

Mr. and Mrs. Napoleon Giroux of Waterville probably hold the record in this state for the number of boys in their family. Last Saturday their twelfth male infant was ushered into the world. Both like boys as much as any father and mother do, but Mrs. Giroux misses the help that one or two grownup daughters might give.

However, they are a happy family. A baseball nine, a football eleven, two basketball fives and three four-men bowling teams are among the tremendous possibilities of this masculine family, and it may be that they will yet make Waterville famous.

### What Does It Mean?

Boston Transcript.

From an English paper: "Married to the eldest daughter of the Earl of Strathmore, Lord Elphinstone is a great traveler, is never so happy as when on some shooting or exploring expedition."

## Old Families Growing Few

New York Evening Sun.

Plenty of persons nowadays have a past of their own, more or less desirable, but how often does one meet a family with a past? At no time since Adam's day have ancestors been so scarce as they seem now.

To find a real old family at the present day—and by "old" is meant one that counts its history not in centuries but in millennia—is almost a puzzle. The so-called Eugenic Paleologus, who claims direct descent from Byzantine emperors, and through them from the Senatorial families of ancient Rome, seems at least to believe in the correctness of her own claims. They are not generally accepted, however, as fully proved.

On the other hand England has just lost a peer whose ancestors had occupied a position of uninterrupted importance in the realm since a date previous to the coming of the Normans. He was the fifth Earl of Ashburnham.

The late Earl Ashburnham's family was about as old as any of the English houses. An early ancestor, Sir Bertram Ashburnham, who was constable of Dover Castle in 1066, lost his head because of his opposition to William the Conqueror. The house of Howard, whose male members are Dukes of Norfolk, can go back to about 1227 with accuracy. However, the name Howard seems to be identical with the old Saxon name Herward and points to greater antiquity.

It is worth noticing that only four English families are today extant whose ancestors through the male line fought at Agincourt in 1415, and these families are not in the English peerage, but have prominent American branches. They are the Hintons, the Whartons, the Warrens and the Washingtons, the latter being the one to which George Washington belonged.

The Whartons can be reliably traced back to a certain Sueni de Wharton, who flourished in the time of Edward the Confessor, in the middle of the eleventh century. The Hintons find their root in one Olaf the Sharp-Eyed, who was King of Sweden in the middle of the sixth century. The family came down to Normandy with the great Rollo himself, and thence crossed the Channel with William the Conqueror in 1066. The name Hinton first occurs about 1070, when one Ernold de Hynton appears. The Warrens, who are from the same stock, were once Earls of Surrey.

That George Washington was of ancient lineage is attested by the fact that the line starts with Torfin, Lord of Ravensworth, far back in the dim days of Edward the Confessor, who ruled merry England from 1042 to 1066. One of the lords of Ravensworth, Bardulf, received a grant of land from William the Conqueror about 1070. The name Washington first appeared about the middle of the twelfth century and a John Washington was wounded at Agincourt. The patronymics of these families were derived from the names of tracts of land which they owned.

The Bruce family now represented by the Earls of Aylesbury and Elgin unblushingly stand in the van for the inspection of geneologists. The family is traced back to Thebotaw, a Duke of Norway in the year 721 A. D., from whom was descended that same Rollo who conquered Normandy in 912. A Robert de Brusee occurs in Normandy about the tenth century and one with the same surname emigrated to England about a hundred years later.

Two Italian families, the Orsini and the Colonna, trace their origins back to the eleventh and seventh centuries respectively. Though they claim further descent from the Romans, there is no conclusive proof that their forefathers sat in the senatorial seats of ancient Rome.

These cases of antiquity are, however, but the exceptions among the numberless families of rank and position who have died out. The marked tendency of the male descent to be exhausted before the female accounts for the extinction of many names whose blood still flows. A strikingly strange fact is the lack of a single incontrovertible case of proven descent from the days of Rome.

### A GOLF BALL KILLED A BIRD

**And It Kept on Going Without Even a Swerve.**

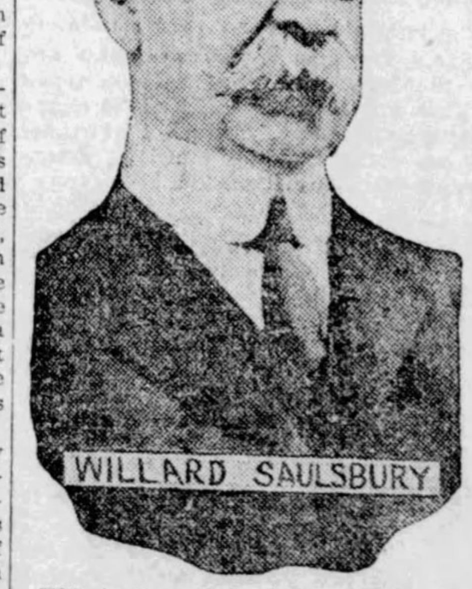
Boston Herald.

A strange freak of golf was witnessed on the Brae Burn Country Club links a few days ago, when a ball driven from a tee killed a sparrow and then continued true in its flight. The incident was witnessed by a number of golfers.

The marksman was Joseph Gould. He was driving from the seventh tee. Mr. Gould got off a good drive and the ball soared high. The bird was flying in the same direction and swerved just a trifle, apparently, when it heard the buzz of the golf ball coming behind.

It is common knowledge that a golf ball is no mean projectile, and in this case the bird was instantly killed and fell, a crumpled heap of feathers, as though it had received a charge of shot. The ball was hardly checked in its flight and landed on the green not far from the hole.

## He's New Senator From Little Delaware




Wilmington, Del., Jan. 24.—Willard Saulsbury, of Wilmington, Democratic national committeeman from Delaware and a member of Wilson's campaign committee, has been elected United States senator to succeed Senator Harver. The election of Saulsbury was assured when ex-Congressman Levin Irving Handy of Smyrna announced his withdrawal from the race. He was the principal opponent.

## Short Ends of News

C. P. Brokaw, a New York millionaire, now drives a little express wagon in Colorado Springs in an effort to regain his health.

One of the survivors of the wrecked steamer Veronese is a 10-months old baby, washed ashore in a blanket two days after the wreck.

A. B. Thompkins is dead in Tarrytown, N. Y., after suffering paralysis for 47 years, owing to poison administered by an enemy.

Mrs. Peter Yantz, who lives in a little log cabin near Redwood, Minn., has fallen heir to $50,000. She says she will not leave her cabin.

Jean Bielovucci, the Peruvian aviator, flew across the Swiss Alps from Brig to Domodossola, Italy, in less than half an hour last Saturday.

Mrs. Mamaela N. Eistein, the wife of a wealthy New York manufacturer, has sued for divorce because his guests put their feet on the table.

Dress reform for Turkish women has been nipped in the bud by the military commandant, who has decreed that religious laws of dress must be obeyed under threats of dire punishment.

As the soprano hit the high note the trombone hit the cornetist's ear. The cornetist jammed the trombone's teeth and the fight started. That is the way a Chicago church benefit was broken up.

Mrs. Barbara Voepel, aged 79 years, is dead at Lincoln, Ill. She came to America alone from Germany a young girl, and her first employment was in the home of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Ill.

Adelbert R. Whaley, who has been elected vice president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, a position carrying a salary of $25,000 a year, began his railroad career 34 years ago at $1.62 a day.

Auguste Van Biene, the actor-musician who toured for years in America and England in The Broken Melody, died suddenly during a performance in London the other night. He had appeared nearly 6,000 times in the same piece.

Governor Cox is planning to cut down the list of farm experts in Ohio. His idea is to effect a reorganization of state departments, eliminating many positions which he considers are responsible for a useless expenditure of public money.

Three hundred and fifty Mohammedan pilgrims from India to Mecca were drowned last week by a flood which overwhelmed the entire caravan at the encampment midway between the sacred city of Medina and the port of Yembo, on the Red Sea.

Mrs. Margaret Zane Witcher, of Salt Lake City, delivered the vote of the Utah electors to the president of the senate. She was the first woman to appear among the electors coming in from the various states. She traveled 2,380 miles and received 585 for her mileage.

Members of the lower house of the Oklahoma legislature have voted that officers of railroad companies operating in that state will not be permitted to appear before various committees of the house unless they first register as professional lobbyists. Railroad officials say they will not comply with this rule.

Governor Blease has threatened to liberate all the prisoners in the South Carolina penitentiary unless the hosery mill, which is operated in the institution, is abolished. The legislature refused to do away with the mill last year because of the state's contract with the northern manufacturers who operate the plant.

With Probate Judge Osborn out of town and his father, who usually fills his shoes, not at home, Miss Maude Martin, deputy in the office of the probate judge at Independence, Kansas, was confronted with a demand for the marriage ceremony. She rose to the occasion and went through the ceremony without any trouble.

Mrs. Irene Thomas, 88 years old, last Iowa survivor of the terrible Spirit Lake massacre of 1857, is dead at her home in Albion. She witnessed the killing of her son and the wounding of her husband in the bloody affair of March 26, 1857, when the Sioux Indians were on the warpath following the uprising at Spirit Lake, March 8, preceding.

The announcement that Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, formerly Helen Gould, will take her hereditary place in New York society which she never before cared to claim is hailed with delight along Fifth avenue. It is taken to mean that society will be broadened by the advent of a woman so singularly blessed in social as well as other graces.

Two boys and a girl were born the other day to Mrs. Louisa Bartnekoski, of Terryville, Con. When the second boy was borne into the father's presence he exulted. But when the third was held up before him he said: "Doctor, you're trying to fool me with the second baby twice." Not until he saw the three babies together did he believe the physician.

Fifty men of Wilson Creek, Wash., killed 552 jack rabbits, the foes of the farmer, in one day. The hunters took the field early in the morning and worked back toward town. The last of the little animals was brought down in the outskirts of the town, whose streets were cleared when the engagement began. A big jack rabbit banquet followed the day's hunt.

Dr. Marchiafava, the Pope's physician, who went from Rome to Florence, Italy, to make an examination of Charles W. Morse, has pronounced the financier who was pardoned from the Atlanta feedral prison, entirely well. He attributes Mr. Morse's recovery to his will power, which he termed gigantic. Mr. Morse will return to America and plunge into financial affairs again.

The state senate has voted to submit to the electors of New York a proposed constitutional amendment permitting women to vote. The assembly leaders have given their word to the suffragists that the house will concur in the senate's naturalization amendment. To become operative, however, the resolution must pass another legislature, so it cannot be submitted to the voters for approval earlier than 1915.

## The Third Degree

by CHARLES KLEIN & ARTHUR HORNBLOW

AUTHORS OF "THE LION AND THE MOUSE"

CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

"Of course," he stammered, "you will be amply compensated."

"Of course," she cried. Rising from her chair, she shrugged her shoulders and said:

"Oh, well, this is not my lucky day. They wouldn't let me into the prison to see Howard today. Capt. Clinton doesn't like me. He has always tried to prevent my seeing Howard, but I'll see him tomorrow, captain or no captain. He can make up his mind to that!"

The lawyer looked up at her.

"Poor girl—you are having a hard time, aren't you?"

"Things have been better," she replied, with a tremor in her voice. "Howard and I were very happy when we first——" A sob choked her utterance, and she forced a laugh, saying: "Here, I must keep off that subject—"

"Why do you laugh?" demanded the lawyer.

Already hysterical, Annie had great difficulty in keeping back her tears.

"Well, if I don't laugh," she sobbed, "I'll cry; and as I don't want to cry—why—I just laugh. It's got to be one or the other—see—?"

He said nothing and she continued:

"Well, I guess I'll go home—home—that's the worst part of it—home—"

She stopped short, she could go no further. Her bosom was heaving, the hot tears were rolling down her cheeks. The old lawyer turned away his head so that she might not see the suspicious redness in his eyes. Moving toward the door, she turned around.

"Well, you have your own troubles, judge. I'll go now, but I'll come again tomorrow. Perhaps you'll have better news for me."

The lawyer waved her back to her seat with a commanding gesture she could not resist. There was determination around his mouth; in his face was an expression she had not seen there before.

"Sit down again for a moment," he said, sharply. "I want to ask you a question. How do you account for Howard's confession to the shooting?"

"I don't account for it," she replied, as she resumed her seat. "He says he didn't confess. I don't believe he did."

"But three witnesses—"

"Who are the witnesses?" she interrupted, contemptuously. "Policemen!"

"That makes no difference," he said. "He made a confession and signed—"

Annie leaned forward. What did this question mean? Was the judge becoming interested after all. Her heart gave a leap as she answered eagerly:

"He confessed against his will. I mean—he didn't know what he was doing at the time. I've had a talk with the physician who was called in—Dr. Bernstein. He says that Capt. Clinton is a hypnotist, that he can compel people to say what he wants them to say. Well, Howard is—what they call a subject—they told him he did it till he believed he did."

She looked narrowly at the lawyer to see what effect her words were having, but to her great disappointment the judge was apparently paying not the slightest attention. He was gazing out of the window and drumming his fingers absent-mindedly on the desk. Utterly discouraged, she again rose.

"Oh, well, what's the use—?"

The judge quickly put out his hand and partly pushed her back in the chair.

"Don't go," he said. Then he added: "Who told you he was a hypnotic subject?"

Her hopes revived once more. Quickly she said:

"Dr. Bernstein. Besides, Howard told me so himself. A friend of his at college used to make him cut all sorts of capers."

"A friend at college, eh? Do you remember his name?"

"Howard knows it."

"Um!" ejaculated the lawyer. He took up a pad and wrote a memorandum on it. Then aloud he said: "I'd like to have a little talk with Dr. Bernstein. I think I'll ask him to come and see me. Let me see. His address is—"

"342 Madison avenue," she exclaimed, eagerly.

The lawyer jotted the address down, and then he looked up.

"So you think I'm afraid of Mr. Jeffries, do you?"

She smiled.

"Oh, no, not really afraid," she answered, "but just—scared. I didn't mean—"

Judeg Brewster was enjoying the situation hugely. He had quite made up his mind what to do, but he liked to quiz this bold young woman who had not been afraid to show him where his duty lay. Striving to keep a serious face, he said:

"Oh, yes, you did, and I want you to understand I'm not afraid of any man. As to allowing my personal interests to interfere with my duty—"

Annie took alarm. She was really afraid she had offended him.

"Oh, I didn't say that, did I?" she exclaimed timidly.

Judge Brewster forced his face into a frown.

"You said I knew on which side my bread was buttered!"

"Did I?" she exclaimed in consternation.

"You say a great many things, Mrs. Jeffries," said the lawyer solemnly. "Of course, I realize how deeply you feel, and I make excuses for you. But I'm not afraid. Please understand that—"

He rapped the table with his eyeglasses as if he were very much offended indeed.

"Of course not," she said apologetically. "If you were you wouldn't even see me—let alone talk to me—and—

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

## Peculiar After Effects of Grip This Year.

**Leaves Kidneys In Weakened Condition.**

Doctors in all parts of the country have been kept busy with the epidemic of grip which has visited so many homes. The symptoms of grip this year are very distressing and leave the system in a run down condition, particularly the kidneys which seem to suffer most, as every victim complains of lame back and urinary troubles which should not be neglected, as these danger signals often lead to more serious sickness, such as dreaded Bright's Disease. Local druggists report a large sale on Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root which so many people say soon heals and strengthens the kidneys after an attack of grip. Swamp-Root is a great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, and, being an herbal compound, has a gentle healing effect on the kidneys, which is almost immediately noticed by those who try it. Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., offer to send a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, free by mail, to every sufferer who requests it. A trial will convince any one who may be in need of it. Regular size bottles 50cts. and $1.00. For sale at all druggists. Be sure to mention this paper.


# The Third Degree

(Continued from First Page.)

and—" Pointing to the piece of paper he held in his hand, she added: "And—"

"And what?" demanded the judge, amused.

Half hysterical, now laughing, now crying, she went on:

"And—and take the names and addresses of witnesses for the defense—and—think out how you're going to defend Howard—and—and all that—"

The lawyer looked at her and laughed.

"So you think I'm going to help Howard?" he said. "You take too much for granted."

"You're not afraid to help him," she said. "I know that—you just said so."

Judge Brewster raised his fist and brought it down on the desk with a bang which raised in a cloud the accumulated dust of weeks. His face set and determined, he said:

"You're quite right! I'm going to take your case!"

Annie felt herself giving way. It was more than she could stand. For victory to be hers when only a moment before defeat seemed certain was too much for her nerves. All she could gasp was:

"Oh, judge!"

The lawyer adjusted his eyeglasses, blew his nose with suspicious energy, and took up a pen.

"Now don't pretend to be surprised—you knew I would. And please don't thank me. I hate to be thanked for doing what I want to do. If I didn't want to do it, I wouldn't—"

Through her tears she murmured:

"I'd like to say 'thank you.'"

"Well, please don't," he snapped.

But she persisted. Tenderly, she said:

"May I say you're the dearest, kindest—"

Judge Brewster shook his head.

"No—no—nothing of the kind."

"Most gracious — noble-hearted — courageous," she went on.

The judge struck the table another formidable blow.

"Mrs. Jeffries!" he exclaimed.

She turned away her head to hide her feelings.

"Oh, how I'd like to have a good cry," she murmured. "If Howard only knew!"

Judge Brewster touched an electric button, and his head clerk entered.

"Mr. Jones," said the lawyer quickly, "get a stenographic report of the case of the People against Howard Jeffries, Jr.; get the coroner's inquest, the grand jury indictment, and get a copy of the Jeffries confession—get everything—right away!"

The clerk looked inquiringly, first at Annie and then at his employer. Then respectfully he asked

"Do we, sir?"

"We do," said the lawyer laconically.

CHAPTER XVI.

"Now, my dear young woman," said Judge Brewster, when the astonished head clerk had withdrawn, "if we are going to get your husband free we must get to work, and you must help me."

His visitor looked up eagerly.

"I'll do anything in my power," she said quickly. "What can I do?"

"Well—first of all," said the lawyer with some hesitation, "I want you to see a certain lady and to be exceedingly nice to her."

"Lady," echoed Annie, surprised. "What lady?"

"Mrs. Howard Jeffries, Sr.," he replied slowly.

"Howard's stepmother!" she ejaculated.

A clerk entered and handed his employer a card. The lawyer nodded and said in an undertone:

"Show her in." Turning round again, he went on: "Yes—Howard's stepmother. She's out there now. She wants to see you. She wishes to be of service to you. Now, you must conciliate her. She may be of great use to us."

Annie's face expressed considerable doubt.

"Perhaps so," she said, "but the door was slammed in my face when I called to see her."

"That's nothing," answered the judge. "She probably knows nothing about it. In any case, please remember that she is my client—"

She bowed her head and murmured obediently

"I'll remember."

The door of the office opened and Alicia entered. She stopped short on seeing who was there, and an awkward pause followed. Judge Brewster introduced them.

"Mrs. Jeffries, may I present Mrs. Howard, Jr.?"

Alicia bowed stiffly and somewhat haughtily. Annie remained self-possessed and on the defensive. Addressing the banker's wife, the lawyer said:

"I told Mrs. Howard that you wished to speak to her." After a pause he added: "I think, perhaps, I'll leave you together. Excuse me."

He left the office and there was another embarrassing silence. Annie waited for Mrs. Jeffries to begin. Her attitude suggested that she expected something unpleasant and was fully prepared for it. At last Alicia broke the silence:

"You may think it strange that I have asked for this interview," she began, "but you know, Annie—" Interrupting herself, she asked: "You don't mind my calling you Annie, do you?"

The young woman smiled.

"I don't see why I should. It's my name and we're relatives—by marriage." There was an ironical ring in her voice as she went on: "Relatives! It seems funny, doesn't it, but we don't pick and choose our relatives. We must take them as they come."

Alicia made an effort to appear conciliatory.

"As we are—what we are—let's try to make the best of it."

"Make the best of it?" echoed Annie. "God knows I'm willing, but I've had mighty little encouragement, Mrs. Jeffries. When I called to see you the other day, to beg you to use your influence with Mr. Jeffries, 'not at home' was handed to me by the liveried footman and the door was slammed in my face. Ten minutes later you walked out to your carriage and were driven away."

"I knew nothing of this—believe me," murmured Alicia apologetically.

"It's what I got just the same," said the other dryly. Quickly she went on: "But I'm not complaining. Only I did think that at such a time one woman might have held out a helping hand to another."

Alicia held up her hand protestingly.

"How could I?" she exclaimed "Now, be reasonable. You are held responsible for Howard's present position."

"Yes—by the police," retorted Annie grimly, "and by a couple of yellow journals. I didn't think you'd believe all the gossip and scandal that's been printed about me. I didn't believe what was said about you."

Alicia started and changed color.

"What do you mean?" she exclaimed, haughtily. What was said about me?"

"Well, it has been said that you married old Jeffries for his money and his social position."

"'Old Jeffries!'" protested Alicia indignantly. "Have you no respect for your husband's father?"

"Not a particle," answered the other coolly, "and I never will have till he acts like a father. I only had one interview with him and it finished him with me for all time. He ain't a father, he's a fish."

"A fish!" exclaimed Alicia, scandalized as such lese majeste.

Annie went on recklessly:

"Yes—a cold-blooded—"

"But surely," interrupted Alicia, "you respect his position—his—"

"No, m'm; I respect a man because he behaves like a man, not because he lives in a marble palace on Riverside Drive."

Alicia looked pained. This girl was certainly impossible.

"But surely," she said, "you realized that when you married Howard you—you made a mistake—to say the least?"

"Yes, that part of it has been made pretty plain. It was a mistake—his mistake—my mistake. But now it's done and it can't be undone. I don't see why you can't take it as it is and —and—"

She stopped short and Alicia completed the sentence for her:

—"and welcome you into our family—"

"Welcome me? No, ma'am. I'm not welcome and nothing you or your set could say would ever make me believe that I was welcome. All I ask is that Howard's father do his duty by his son."

"I do not think—pardon my saying so," interrupted Alicia stiffly, "that you are quite in a position to judge of what constitutes Mr. Jeffries' duty to his son."

"Perhaps not. I only know what I would do—what my father would have done—what any one would do if they had a spark of humanity in them. But they do say that after three generations of society life red blood turns into blue."

Alicia turned to look out of the window. Her face still averted she said:

"What is there to do? Howard has acknowledged his guilt. What sacrifices we may make will be thrown away."

Annie eyed her companion with contempt. Her voice quivering with indignation, she burst out:

"What it there to do! Try and save him, of course. Must we sit and do nothing because things look black? Ah! I wasn't brought up that way. No, ma'am, I'm going to make a fight!"

"It's useless," murmured Alicia, shaking her head.

"Judge Brewster doesn't think so," replied the other calmly.

The banker's wife gave a start of surprise. Quickly she demanded:

"You mean that Judge Brewster has encouraged you to—to—"

"Hes done more than encourage me—God bless him!—he's going to take up the case."

Alicia was so thunderstruck that for a moment she could find no answer.

"What!" she exclaimed, "without consulting Mr. Jeffries?"

She put her handkerchief to her face to conceal her agitation. Could it be possible that the judge was going to act, after all, in defiance of her husband's wishes? If that were true, what would become of her? Concealment would be no longer possible. Discovery of her clandestine visit to Underwood's apartment that fatal night must come. Howard might still be the murderer. Underwood might not have committed suicide, but her visit to his rooms at midnight would become known. Judge Brewster was not the man to be deterred by difficulties once he took up a case. He would see the importance of finding the mysterious woman who went secretly to Underwood's rooms that night of the tragedy.

'He consulted only his own feelings," went on Annie. 'He believes in Howard, and he's going to defend him."

Alicia looked at her anxiously as if trying to read what might be in her mind. Indifferently she went on:

"The papers say there was a quarrel about you, that you and Mr. Underwood were too friendly. They implied that Howard was jealous. Is his true?"

'It's all talk," cried Annia indignantly—"nothing but scandal—lies! There's not a word of truth in it. Howard never had a jealous thought of me—and as for me—why—I've always worshiped the ground he walked on. Didn't he sacrifice everything for my sake? Didn't he quarrel with his father for me? Didn't he marry me? Didn't he try to educate and make a lady of me? My God!—do you suppose I'd give a man like that cause for jealousy? What do the newspapers care? They print cruel statements that cut into a woman's heart, without giving it a thought, without knowing or caring whether it's true or not, as long as it interests and amuses their readers. You—you don't really believe I'm the cause of his misfortunes, do you?"

Alicia shook her head as she answered kindly.

"No, I don't. Believe me, I don't. You were right when you said that at such a time as this one woman should stand by another. I'm going to stand by you. Let me be your friend, let me help you." Extending her hand, she said: "Will you?"

Annie grasped the proffered hand. It was the first that had been held out to her in her present trouble. A lump rose in her throat. Much affected, she said:

"It's the first kind word that—" She stopped and looked closely for a moment at Alicia. Then she went on:

"It's the queerest thing, Mrs. Jeffries, but it keeps coming into my mind. Howard told me that while he was at Underwood's that dreadful night he thought he heard your voice. It must have been a dream, of course, yet he thought he was sure of it. Your voice—that's queer, isn't it? Why—what's the matter?"

Alicia had grown deathly pale and staggered against a chair. Annie ran to her aid, thinking she was ill.

'It's nothing—nothing!" stammered Alicia, recovering herself.

Fearing she had said something to hurt her feelings, Annie said sympathetically:

"I haven't said anything—anything out of the way—have I? If I have I'm sorry—awfully sorry. I'm afraid—I—I've been very rude and you've been so kind!"

"No, no!" interrupted Alicia quickly. "You've said nothing—done nothing—you've had a great deal to bear—a great deal to bear. I understand that perfectly." Taking her companion's hand in her's, she went on: "Tell me, what do they say about the woman who went to see Robert Underwood the night of the tragedy?"

"The police can't find her—we don't know who she is." Confidently she went on: "But Judge Brewster will find her. We have a dozen detectives searching for her. Capt. Clinton accused me of being the woman—you know he doesn't like me."

The banker's wife was far too busy thinking of the number of detectives employed to find the missing witness to pay attention to the concluding sentence. Anxiously she demanded:

"Suppose the woman is found, what can she prove? What difference will it make?"

"All the difference in the world," replied Annie. "She is a most important witness." Firmly she went on: "She must be found. If she didn't shoot Robert Underwood, she knows who did."

"But how can she know?" argued Alicia. "Howard confessed that he did it himself. If he had not confessed it would be different."

"He did not confess," replied the other calmly. "Mrs. Jeffries—he never confessed. If he did, he didn't know what he was saying."

Alicia was rapidly losing her self-possession.

"Did he tell you that?" she gasped.

"Yes. Dr. Berstein says the police forced it out of his tired brain. I made Howard go over every second of his life that night, from the time he left me to the moment he was arrested. There wasn't a harsh word between them. She stopped short and looked with alarm at Alicia, who had turned ashen white. "Why, what's the matter? You're pale as death—you—"

To Be Continued.

**Read the Classified Opportunities column on Page 8—this issue.**

The University of Minnesota has added a course in agriculture for girls.

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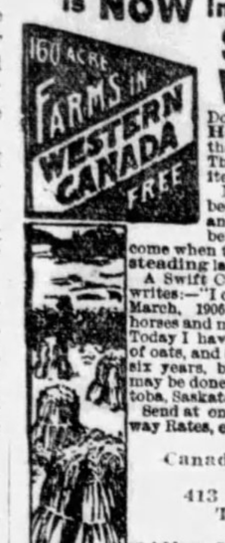


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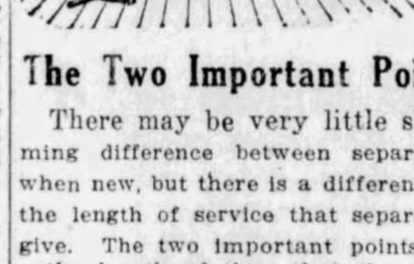

## The Two Important Points

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# THE FARMSTEAD

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers:

My cow has been fresh about three months, and for two weeks she has drooled at the mouth. I have been feeding her cut cornstalks and grain, and there is a gradual falling off in her milk. Wish some reader would tell me what to do.—B., Wattsburg, Pa.

Will some reader kindly give me a cure for frosted feet? Mine were frosted when I was a child. They are very painful in the winter season and during the spring months.—P., Indiana.

Somebody please tell me, through the Farmstead columns, what causes bitter rot in apples, and how to prevent it?—R., Portland, Ohio.

I would like to have a remedy for a skin disease which affects a cow. She has patches on her side four inches square. The trouble is spreading over the body and to her legs, forming scabs. She eats heartily.—L., Pleasant City, Ohio.

I have a three-months-old colt that persistently gnaws wood within reach. Will somebody tell why she does this and give a remedy?—M., Passumpsic, Vt.

My cow gives bloody milk out of two teats. Sometimes lumps of blood appear. I would like to know the cause and what to do.—S., Silver City, N. C.

**For the Parrot.**

In The Blade of January 16, F., Trenton, Neb., asks what will stop a parrot from eating its feathers. I knew a parrot in eastern Massachusetts that was a "fright" to look at because it pulled out its feathers. I do not know if the feathers were eaten or not. The owner of the parrot wrote to me that it was "cured" by feeding it raw salt pork and that it had as nice plumage as any parrot. —D., Dexter, Mich.

**Too Much Water Hurts.**

Soil can retain only a limited amount of water. A very sandy loam soil when very dry contains 6 per cent or more moisture. Ordinary crops deplete moisture in a sandy loam soil to only nine or ten per cent in the first four or six feet.

The ordinary sandy loam soil when saturated with water contains about 16 per cent of moisture. A coarser soil contains less and a finer, heavier soil more than this amount. However, the heavier soil will withhold from the crop a much higher percentage of moisture than the lighter soil. Also the plants feed more deeply in the lighter soil, so that the amount of available water that may be stored in various soils does not vary greatly. One per cent of moisture on the first six feet of soil is approximately equal to one acre inch of water.

Since the maximum amount of water a sandy loam will retain against gravity is about 16 per cent, and since the ordinary crop draws this down to only nine per cent, and 1 per cent in the six feet of soil means about one inch of water, it is obvious that there can be stored at any one [illegible] on or by rains only about six or [illegible] inches of water on a field growing a crop. This is allowing a maximum amount of water. Under most conditions about one-half this amount would be enough to saturate the feeding round of the plants. If the soil is very dry, as alfalfa land or native land, then possibly 10 inches may be stored. If more water is added it goes deeper than six feet and is not readily available to the use of the crop.

Too much water is an injury. It washes out plant food. Nitrogen is the plant food element that the western soil is most deficient in. It is easily washed out. If washed below the feeding ground of plant roots it is lost.

It clogs the surface few inches of soil by cementing the small particles together and thus produces puddling, which is recognized as very injurious to soil.

It crowds out air. This lessens action of bacteria in making plant food.

It lowers the temperature of soil. This retards growth. Seasons are too short in northern states and growth should be hastened.

The excess water that goes into the soil comes out somewhere. It often seeps out in the land lower down and injures it, or even destroys its use for agricultural purposes.—W. P. Snyder in Chicago Weekly Inter-Ocean.

**A Rat-Proof Crib.**

To make a rat proof crib, use terracotta filled with cement and small stone for pillars. Around top of pillars fasten a piece of tin about 10 to 12 inches. Between the sill and pillar place a sheet of tin about 24 inches; tack to the sill and allow about eight inches to extend up on the outside.

If a fence runs up to the crib, place tin up on side wall about 24 inches wide.

It would be an easy matter to jack up an old crib and make it rat proof, and no special trouble at all to make a new one.

## LIVE STOCK

**Winter Care of Sheep.**

Sheep do not require much care during the summer season. The more liberty they can have the better, but in the winter season they may be kept in a shed, open on the sunny side if necessary. It is usually better to have it arranged so that it can be closed in case of storm. If possible, sheep should have the liberty to range on dry and firmly sodded pastures in the winter when these are not covered so deeply with snow as to make it impossible for them to get feed by scraping for it with their feet.

It is not necessary that they should be kept on anything else than an earth floor provided the same is dry and kept well bedded. Fresh bedding material should be added every two or three days. Confining the sheep in a small and ill-ventilated building would soon prove fatal.

Sheep are fond of a change in food, consequently the greater the variety of feed, fine in character, the better the results. While they are in winter quarters they should be given a small quantity of grain, in the absence of roots or silage. Usually one pound per head before the season of lambs will be enough. No better grain is adapted for such feed than oats. A little bran added will make improvement. After the lambing season the flock may be given about all the grain they will eat up clean. No kind of hay is better for sheep than clover or alfalfa.

The sheep has the most delicate sense of smell of any domestic animal, and the racks and troughs from which they eat will offend more or less if not kept perfectly clean. They will not eat unclean food or drink unclean water, unless compelled by hunger and thirst to do so. Cleanliness in all things and at all times is a matter of necessity and must be kept in force if the best results to be attained are desired. Another very important feature is to keep the animals as quiet as possible all the time. They are very timid and dogs and boisterous men and boys should not be permitted to go about them.

## THE DAIRY

**Sediment in Milk.**

A Wisconsin station circular on sediment in milk sums up as follows: Observations recorded show clearly that milk sent to creameries and cheese factories, as well as that used for direct consumption in cities, contain large amounts of sediment, and that this sediment indicates careless handling of the milk.

The small-top milk pail regularly used keeps a large amount of dirt out of the milk and, by reducing the number of bacteria, prolongs the keeping quality of the milk.

The straining or clarifying of the milk does not materially increase its keeping quality, but it improves the appearance of the milk. Contamination, such as dirt, manure and bad odors of the stable, will always have their effect no matter how the milk is subsequently treated.

Farm separator cream may contain some sediment, but this is due entirely to contamination after it leaves the separator, as separator cream should show no trace of sediment.

The sediment test is a simple and rapid method of furnishing evidence of the amount of sediment in milk, and is thus an index to its sanitary condition, provided the dirt has not previously been removed from the milk.

Farmers generally do not realize that the milk is dirty when they see the dirt, but when this is filtered from a pint of milk in a farmer's presence he will usually try to provide the conditions which will bring clean milk from his farm.

## THE ORCHARD

**Cause of Failures.**

Some of the reasons why so many orchards are not successes: Failing to get good trees; failing to set the varieties that are adapted to your community or section of country; not setting the trees out right and not taking care of them after they are set out. Too many people buy trees, take them home, half set them out in the grass or brush, then turn the cattle, sheep or hogs in where set, and sometimes all the stock mentioned, then expect the trees to grow and bear fruit without any furthtr attention. As I have sold nursery stock in the same neighborhood for 12 years, and live right there where I can see, I know what I am talking about. I will give two or three cases that have come under my observation.

A man bought trees enough for an orchard, but being both slow and lazy he did not set the trees out soon as brought home; so he set them in the sod in a piece of timothy meadow by lantern light. The trees lacked from 10 to 15 feet of being straight in the rows. Then he let all the stock run in on them and now they have three trees left out of the whole orchard. I sold him enough trees for another good orchard. He set them in a piece of new corn ground, where the sprouts were not cut all season. When corn was gathered, he turned all the stock on the farm in on the stalks and trees, and the trees all died. This man has been setting trees off and on for 25 years, and has no orchard yet, and never will have one.

Another neighbor set out a good-sized orchard, took fairly good care of it for several years, then took to turning his cows in it, then his sheep, and the first thing he knew his sheep had barked several of his best trees all around and killed them. That, with the damage done by the cattle, ruined the orchard, and I have several times heard him wonder why his orchard did not do him more good. Next he set out a nice little peach and pear orchard, and after it got well started, used it as a hog pen, and the porkers ruined at least half of the trees. This owner wondered what was the matter. He had been a school teacher for over 25 years, and ought to have known better.—T. A. C., Salem, Ind.

## TRAPPING

**Muskrats and Mink.**

In trapping for muskrats in ponds or lakes where they build houses, the surest set is to cut a piece out of the house, making a hole large enough to get a trap down in the house; stake your trap and put the chunk you cut out of the house back in again, and you can catch several rats out of the same house. Another way is to watch and see where they have been cutting flags and grass along shore and set trap in water so that there will be an inch or two of water over trap; stake trap full length of chain out in deep water so the rat will drown as soon as caught, as they will often twist out if they get on dry land, or if the water is too shallow. Apples, carrots and parsnips are good bait for muskrats; or take a small stick or weed and put a couple of drops of anise oil on it and stick up out of water back of trap a few inches.

For trapping rats along streams, if you look you can see where they come out of the water onto the banks. Set your trap right where they come out onto the bank. Your trap should be in the water, with an inch of water over it, or you can make a hole back in the bank at edge of water; slope it up a little so that the water don't flow in the hole. Put bait in back end of hole, set trap in water at mouth of hole. This is also a good set for mink, if you put a piece of muskrat carcas in hole for bait. Cover your trap with water-soaked leaves when trapping for mink and stir the water and mud so that a little mud will settle on the covering over the trap. See that the chain is sunk in the mud out of sight.

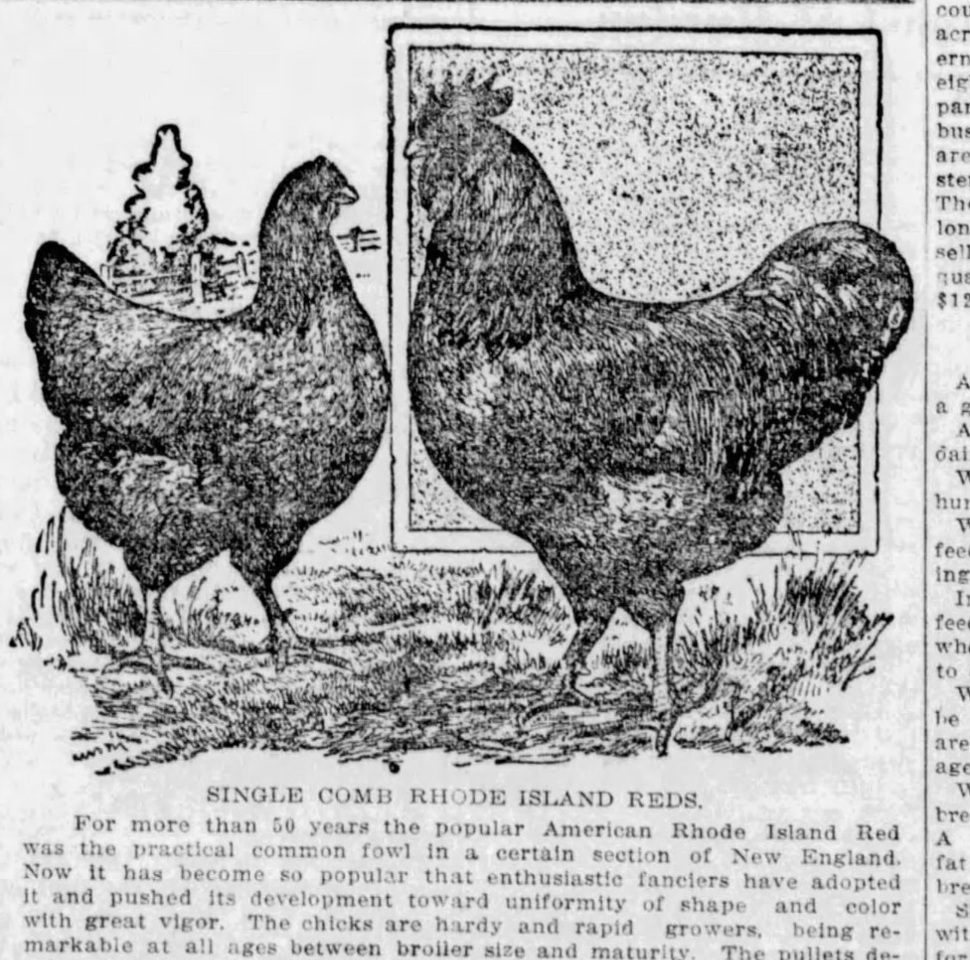
Another good way to catch mink is to look along the streams and, if you can find where they go through drift piles, set traps there. In setting for mink on ground you should dig a place the size of trap and deep enough so trap will be level with ground when set and covered. If it is freezing weather put some dry leaves in under trap and some dry stuff for covering and your trap will not freeze up so quickly. Where the mink leaves a large stream to go up small stream or ditch, stick some weeds or sticks up each side of trap, forcing him to go over trap. Mink will not go around if your trap is set right and covered nicely. At the mouth of tiles is a good place to catch mink, as they will explore those kind of places. Muskrats, birds, rabbits, fish and frogs make good bait for mink; also good for coon.

It is against the law to trap muskrats at their houses in some states.—E. M. Z., Lewiston, Pa.

**Skinning the Muskrat.**

Some trappers always cut off the feet and tail of the muskrat before they skin it. I think this is very handy, says a writer in the Trappers' World. Never skin the nose off with the hide, as it decays and gives the fur a disagreable odor. Commence skinning by slitting from the hind leg up to the tail. Skin around the tail and then slit the other leg up to the tail, similar to the first. Skin down to the hip of the hind leg and then pull off cased or pelt side out and fur side in. When you come to the front feet, pull them through the hide and turn them inside out. Coming to the ears, eyes and nose, be careful that you cut closely so as not to make a big hole as I have often done. Scrape off all flesh not needed on the hide if you wish to get the highest prices for them. Never let the tail stay on the hide, but throw it away with the carcass. When skinning either the mink or muskrat, always save the musk, as it usually comes handy to you afterwards. Do not mix mink musk with muskrat musk, but keep in separate bottles. Now for the stretchers. The common board stretcher and the three-piece stretcher are fine, but for skunk or muskrat I like the wire stretcher best, which is made as follows: Get a piece of No. 9 wire about 36 inches long. Take hold at the ends of it and bend them together so that when they spring out they will be about three inches apart. By doing this the wire bends exactly in the center. Then take the vice or wire pinchers and bend a square turn inward about an inch long. Get a piece of pine (or any soft wood) an inch thick, three inches wide and six inches long. Put small holes in each end with a shingle nail and then drive the end of the wire into the block. To keep the skin in the proper position, you can nail the one end on the block. The hides put on these stretchers dry in the quickest possible time and are of an excellent shape.

## A POPULAR AMERICAN BREED



SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.

For more than 50 years the popular American Rhode Island Red was the practical common fowl in a certain section of New England. Now it has become so popular that enthusiastic fanciers have adopted it and pushed its development toward uniformity of shape and color with great vigor. The chicks are hardy and rapid growers, being remarkable at all ages between broiler size and maturity. The pullets develop rapidly and reach early laying maturity, laying large brown eggs, which are much in demand in certain markets.

## POULTRY

**Classifying Breeds.**

"There are several very excellent methods of classifying the many races of domestic poultry," says W. R. Gilbert in the Farm Journal, "but there is none so good as the method of considering their economic characteristics. It may surprise some to know that there are more than 100 distinct breeds of poultry, and upward of 300 varieties. Many of these are of no value to the utility poultry keeper, since they are merely ornamental and possess neither laying nor table properties.

"The best and really only satisfactory method of classifying fowls is by means of their economic qualities, since this denotes at once for what purpose a breed is most suitable. Dividing the varieties in this manner, we have four great classes, viz.: First, the table; second, the non-sitting or laying; three, the general purpose, and fourth, the fancy. To the fancy class belongs by far the greater number of breeds, including as it does all the varieties of Bantams and game fowls. Fancy fowls are those that are bred and selected for their outward characteristics only—their plumage, shape, comb, wattles and general appearance. Provided that these points are correct, the number of eggs the hens lay, or the quality and flavor of their flesh, is of small importance.

"The fancy is a great and a very valuable class, and there is not the least doubt that had it not been for the fancy breeds of poultry, the industry as a whole would not be in anything like its present flourishing condition."

## There Is Money in Blueberries

New York Evening Post.

For the lovers of blueberry pie, blueberry pudding, and the other delicious desserts made with this popular American berry, the achievements of the plant breeders of the department of agriculture in developing cultivated blueberries almost the size of Concord grapes have special interest.

This season's results of the work of cultivating blueberries have been the most successful attained durin a series of thoroughgoing experiments extending over several years, and Frederick V. Coville, the government expert in charge of the investigations, believes that the way has been opened for a new industry and for a new use of land which will yield more profits than other forms of farming in many sections of the country.

Blueberries, or huckleberries, as the fruit is called in the southern states, are a more important wild crop than many would think. It is estimated that this year there were nearly $2,000,000 worth of blueberries picked and sold in the markets of the country. There is only one commercial blueberry plantation in the whole United States and, with the exception of this crop, all of the blueberries used are picked from wild bushes.

In working to improve blueberry plants, the botanist has discovered that it differs from ordinary plants in its methods of nutrition, getting nourishment from a peculiar root fungus, a principle in agriculture which was not recognized before the making of the experiments. Another interesting thing which has been learned is that the blueberry grows best in poor, acid soils, reversing the requirements demanded by other plants. Sandy bogs that can be drained make the best land for blueberry culture.

The importance of increasing the size of the blueberry is that the larger fruit will be easier to pick. The labor of picking the small, wild berries is very tedious and expensive, and at present represents about one-half to two-thirds of the market price of the fruit. Besides the reduction in the cost of picking. Another advantage of the large cultivated berries is that they present a better appearance. a quality making for quick sales and higher prices in the market.

Farmers and suburban land owners who wish to experiment in the culture of the blueberry may do so by transplanting wild bushes and seedings, or starting plants from cuttings. Coville has found through all his experiments for the department of agriculture that the blueberry plant grows best in well-rotted peat, either of the bog or upland type, and that if given the proper start, the bushes begin to bear in three or four years.

They grow to a great height under proper conditions, and in the only known commercial plantation in the country, one or two and one-half acres planted 20 years ago in northern Indiana, the bushes are six to eight feet tall. In one of the public parks in Washington, there are two bushes planted prior to 1871, which are nine feet high, with the largest stem about three inches in diameter. The large bushes yield about two gallons of berries, and with the fruit selling at an average of 12½ cents a quart, the Indiana plantation clears $125 to $150 an acre.

### HOG NOTES

A restless dispositioned hog is never a good feeder.

A pig gives the best returns from dairy products while young.

With the growing pigs thrift, no hunger, should prompt to exercise.

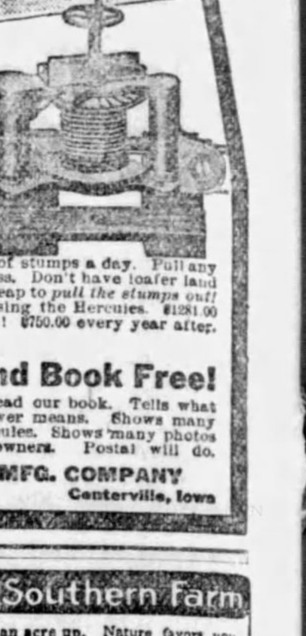
When a hog has to be driven to his feed, a mistake has been made in feeding.

In feeding hogs for fattening, the feed should always be given in a clean wholesome condition and never allowed to sour.

When pigs should be weaned should be determined as much on how they are eating and growing as upon their age.

With hogs it is not best to crowd the breeding stock to their full capacity. A thrifty growth without too much fat is best for the stock intended for breeders.

Skimmilk, when fed in connection with grain, makes a very valuable food for hogs at all periods of their growth, but particularly so during the earlier period.

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Winner in 10,000 hatch contests. Record of success never equalled. I want to send you all facts, figures and proof that will interest you. Show you how to get prize winning hatches at lowest cost. Write me a postal now. Jim Rohan, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co., Box 108, Racine, Wis.

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and Almanac for 1913 has 224 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases and remedies. All about Incubators, their prices and their operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. Only 15c. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 1038 Freeport, Ill.

## 140 EGG INCUBATOR and 140 CHICK BROODER Both For $10

Freight Paid East of the Rockies

The incubator is California Redwood, covered with asbestos and galvanized iron; has triple walls, copper tank, nursery, egg tester, thermometer, ready to use. 30 DAYS' TRIAL—money back if not O. K. Write for FREE Catalog today—NOW.

Ironclad Incubator Co., Dept. 65 Racine, Wis.

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New Crop Grown at Farmer Prices. In addition a lot of extra FREE SEEDS thrown in with every order.

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Many styles and heights. Our large Free Catalog contains fence information you should have.

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### SNAILS CRAWL ON RAZOR EDGE

That snails can pass over such sharp instruments as a razor's edge without the slightest harm has been demonstrated by a French scientist in the course of his study of these creatures, which are so well equipped for travel that they can move over surfaces exceptionally dangerous to seemingly better protected animals. The snail walks with the whole under surface of his body, and is provided with means to lubricate the road on which it travels. A peculiarly complex system of muscles enables it to cling in any position to smooth objects. In lifting itself over the razor's edge it clings with the hind part of its walking surface to one side of the blade, and extends the fore part and bends it down on to the other side without touching the edge, thus accomplishing without harm what would naturally seem impossible.

American railways now carry a billion tons of freight annually.

## How to Install Running Water in Your Own Home

Save all cost of skilled labor; post yourself on the new method. The practical Gibbons method. Every detail explained in my big new book. Every home, even the smallest cottage, can now have running water and a modern heating plant! My Book Explains how you can afford these comforts and luxuries. My prices and my practical savings will astound you! Send for this valuable book and get it postpaid free.

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# ROOSEVELT'S PLEASED

## He Is Glad He Sanctioned U. S. Steel Deal.

New York, Jan. 22.—No matter what might have been the motives behind the United States Steel corporation when it absorbed the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. five years ago, Theodore Roosevelt as President would have sanctioned the deal. He so testified today at a resumption of the hearing in the government's suit to dissolve the so-called steel trust.

"Not one thing could have been known about the company which could have altered my action," he said emphatically.

"I was dealing with a panic."

The colonel was on the stand for nearly two hours. He clapped his hands and shouted hurrah when he stepped down. At times he upbraided Judge Dickinson, counsel for the government, for asking questions about "things I don't know" and complained, while counsel argued, that the hearing was duller than "the kimono strike."

Asked about his testimony before the Stanley committee, the colonel again denied that he had been deceived by Messrs. Frick and Cary.

**HEAR ROOSEVELT BY PHONE**

New York, Jan. 27.—Theodore Roosevelt will deliver an address, probably in the quiet of his library at Oyster Bay tonight. It will be heard, however, through individual telephones by 200 guests at a dinner in honor of Jacob Schongut, a local Progressive leader, in a Broadway restaurant.

# ALL THE GOULDS ARE NOW MARRIED

## Marriage of Miss Helen Ends Matrimonial Speculation in Family.

New York, Jan. 22.—With the wedding today of Miss Helen M. Gould and Finley J. Shepard, all of the children of the late Jay Gould have entered the ranks of matrimony.

When Jay Gould died in 1892 he left four sons, two daughters, a hundred million dollars and a peculiar will. The first great "wizard of Wall street" wanted to keep all his money in the family. He also wanted to keep peace in the family. Accordingly, he willed all his wealth to his children and stipulated that no child should marry without the consent and approval of the others. A forfeiture of half the child's share in the estate was to be the penalty for a marriage without this approval. Like many another will drawn under similar circumstances, it failed, when put to the test, to fully serve its purpose. For, while the marriage of Miss Helen Gould, as well as the marriages of several of the other children, could not but be to the liking of the great financier, there have been matrimonial alliances in the family that probably would not have met with his approval were he alive to sanction them.

**Oppose George's Wedding.**

George Jay Gould, the eldest son, was married some six years before his father's death. Jay Gould was decidely opposed to his eldest son's choice of a wife. When the son made it known that he was going to marry the beautiful Miss Edith Kingdon, a member of Augustin Daly's company and a talented actress, the founder of the family protested vigorously. George Gould won the day. Afterward Jay Gould became extremely fond of his daughter-in-law and her interesting children. He was quite reconciled to the match after it was consummated. The Goulds have been married more than 25 years and their union appears to be an unusually happy one.

Edwin Gould, the second son, has been happily married for 20 years. His wife was Miss Sarah Cantine Shrady, a stepdaughter of a noted New York physician. Miss Shrady was a beautiful and accomplished girl, not wealthy and not closely identified with the "swell" set. The family advisory committee gave its unqualified approval to Edwin Gould's choice.

**Howard Gould's Trouble.**

The matrimonial bark of Howard Gould, the third son, has not had such smooth sailing. When quite a young man Howard Gould had an affair with Miss Odette Tyler, an actress considerably his senior It was reported that they were engaged to be married. The family advisory committee was called together and the proposal was negatived. Howard went abroad, where he met another actress, Miss Katherine Clemmons, a Californian beauty. Once more the advisory committee met and the result was a threat to divert $5,000,000 of Howard's patrimony if he persisted in marrying Miss Clemmons. Howard did persist. In fact, he told the family to keep the $5,000,000 and straightaway he married the actress. The family afterward relented and let him keep all his inheritance. Howard also relented and in 1909 he was divorced from his wife after a sensational suit in which the names of William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) and Dustin Farnum, the actor, were freely mentioned.

Frank J. Gould, the youngest son of the financier, has also figured in domestic troubles that have brought him more than an average share of notoriety. In 1901 Frank Gould was hastily married to Miss Helen M. Kelly, granddaughter of the late Eugene Kelly, who was for years Jay Gould's greatest business enemy. The marriage was not a happy one and in 1909 Mrs. Gould obtained a divorce. Almost immediately after the divorce Mr. Gould went abroad and married an actress of the same family name as his first wife, though the two were not related.

**Woes of Anna Gould.**

The matrimonial troubles of Miss Anna Gould, Jay Gould's youngest daughter, filled columns of space in the newspapers some years ago. Her marriage in 1895 to Count Boni de Castellane, an impecunious scion of a noble French family, was disapproved by the family council, though it gave a reluctant consent. In the fourth year of the union the cables told of the final parting of the Castellane's and that divorce proceedings would be instituted because of the intolerable cruelty and infidelity of the Count, committed while he was squandering $8,000,000 of the Jay Gould fortune which his American wife brought him. The final decree of divorce was granted in 1906 and some two years later the former Miss Anna Gould became the wife of the Duke de Talleyrand-Perigord, Prince de Sagan, a distant relative of Count de Castellane.

# ITCHING AND SCALES IN HAIR

## At Back of Head. Scales Would Form with Scab-like Crust. Two Boxes Cuticura Ointment and Two Cakes Cuticura Soap Cured.

741 Jackson St., Grand Rapids, Mich.—"My trouble was an itching and scales in the hair at the back of my head. It would itch beyond description and when I scratched it would ooze and a scale would form with a scab-like crust. Little bunches would raise and these would be mounted with the same form of scale or crust. It would keep my clothes covered with white specks. I had been bothered for years and tried several remedies with no relief. I finally tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment which gave instant relief. I only used two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and two cakes of Cuticura Soap and was cured completely." (Signed) Mrs. M. A. Boardman, Apr. 9, 1912.

**PIMPLES DISFIGURED FACE**

3547 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.—"My case began with eruptions on the body, face and arms. The pimples disfigured my face very badly. I was induced to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After using them for about a month I was entirely rid of pimples, blackheads, sores and everything which had bothered me so much for nearly a year." (Signed) Arthur Potraz, Apr. 9, 1912.

Cuticura Soap 25c. and Cuticura Ointment 50c. are sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

☞Tender-faced men should use Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick, 25c. Sample free.

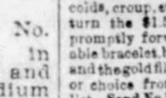
**MARRIAGE WON'T AFFECT THE GOULD PHILANTHROPY**

New York, Jan. 22.—In various ways it has been intimated that the philanthropies in which Miss Gould has been prominent since she came into the millions left by her father are not in the least to be affected by her marriage. The fortune which she inherited was about $10,000,000, and notwithstanding her large gifts to the Young Men's Christian Association, which she has promoted in army and navy and railroad circles, and many other various benefactions, it has been estimated that she has nearly trebled her wealth by investment, mainly in railroads in which the family has been prominent.

Miss Gould is now 44 years old. She was 24 when her father died, and when she was called upon to decide whether it should be society for her or business, philanthropy and a quiet life, she chose the latter combination.

Mr. Shepard is one year older than his bride. While making his way steadily upward in responsible railroad executive offices, he has given much of his time to books and music as well as tennis and golf, and rowing . His father, Rev. P. L. Shepard, died recently in his eighty-eighth year. His mother is still living in Connecticut, and is 83 years old.

**RING AND BRACELET GIVEN FOR FEW HOURS WORK**



Sell 6 boxes of Smith's Rosebud Salve at 25c per box, a great remedy for burns, cuts, sores, piles, eczema, catarrh, colds, croup, etc. When sold return the $1.50 and we will promptly forward the adjustable bracelet, bright gold finish and the gold filled wedding ring or choice from our premium list. Send No Money. We trust you. ROSEBUD PERFUME CO. Box 216. Woodsboro, Md.

**This Beautiful Barrette**

Made of aluminum platinum finish, with 25 indestructible rhinestones, usually sold in jewelry and department stores for $2, will be sent postpaid to any address at the very special low price of $1. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write today, as this is a special offer.

Our beautiful Catalogue free on request.

Providence Novelty Co., 89 West 8th St., New York.

# SUFFRAGE CAUSE GAINS STRENGTH

## Permanent National Headquarters Will Be Opened in Washington in March

Washington, Jan. 27.—Women suffragists expect to establish permanent national headquarters in Washington immediately after the parade on March 3, and begin to bombard congress with demands for the submission of a constitutional amendment granting suffrage to women.

Washington has gradually awakened to the fact that it is in the midst of the greatest woman suffrage crusade ever attempted on a national scale in the United States.

The recruits to "Gen." Rosalie Jones' army, which will walk from New York to Washington, starting on Feb. 12, have begun to gather, and the ranks of the "petticoat cavalry," which will be an important feature, are filling rapidly.

**Features of the Pageant.**

Six golden chariots drawn by white horses will carry suffrage leaders from Baltimore to Washington by road. Accompanying the chariots will be a squad of Baltimore petticoat cavalry women as escorts.

A herald dressed in yellow, carrying a trumpet and a purple banner, will precede the Washington procession and proclaim the message of the new crusade. This part will be taken by Inez Milholland. After the herald will come the musicians, a woman's band, then a standard bearer, then a mounted brigade, followed by 50 ushers dressed in blue and gold.

The first division of the pageant will present the idea that this movement is world wide. The countries that have equal suffrage, will be presented on floats, each one followed by a marching contingent of natives in native costumes.

The next division will show by a series of four floats the progress of the suffrage movement in this country.

The third division will show by a series of floats and marching contingents that man and woman co-operate in all human activities except one, and by logical process the next step in progress would be that of working together to solve the problems of state.

The automobile parade will be the last of the procession. The series of floats will represent farmers, homemakers, soldiers and nurses, education, law, doctors, labor and government.

**IT'S FREE TO WOMEN**

Why suffer with female diseases or piles when we will gladly send you a free 50c box of our simple vegetable home remedy that has saved thousands? Send us your name and address today. The Miller Co., 1313 Miller Bldg., Kokomo, Ind. —Advertisement.

## John D. Gives Three Cheers for the Boys

Hackensack, N. J., Jan. 24.—James Darling, a young student here, found a pair of gloves belonging to John D. Rockefeller. His first impulse was to keep them as a souvenir, but his conscience finally whispered that he ought to return the gloves to their owner. He did so by parcel post.

The letter which James received yesterday he regards as more valuable souvenir than the gloves could possibly have been. It read:

"My Dear James—I want to thank you very much for returning the gloves which you found after they had dropped from our machine.

"Your decision to return them is typical of the honesty of the average American boy.

"I trust you will always be able to make right decisions where matters of honesty are concerned.

"Three cheers for young America. Sincerely yours,

"John D. Rockefeller."

**Opportunities of interest to you. Read the Classified Opportunities column on Page 8.**

# MORE TIME NECESSARY

## Taft Says People Expect Too Much of Government.

Washington, Jan. 24.—President Taft, before the National Chamber of Commerce at its banquet last night, in speaking more than an hour, told many things and uttered many heartfelt thoughts he will not again have the opportunity to tell to a general gathering where the audience will be so mixed in character.

The President, referring to the approaching end of his administration, said more time was necessary, in order that the guiding influence of an administration might be brought to a successful conclusion.

"I am no third termer," he said, "and I don't seem to be even a second termer, but there comes a time when a second term is necessary to the carrying out of the work started by an administration that is about to be ended.

"One error the people of this country are falling into is the belief the government ought to do everything and the individual nothing until forced into action by the government.

"The first important function of the leaders of congress is the selection of what ought to be done in the matter of legislation. In that selection great organizations like this can help.

"The natural inclination of congress is to take up popular issues, saying 'we have done this for the country, so please send us back.' What congress has done is not always the best or most important.

"There can be no denial that nothing more seriously affects the poor and the rich alike than the adoption of a sound financial system. The poor man does not interest himself because he has so little money. Bodies like these must take it up with the poor man and make him feel his interest. The issue must be settled."

**ANOTHER FLYING MAN DEAD**

**German Military Maneuvers Scene of Fatality.**

Berlin, Jan. 23.—Another fatal flying accident occurred today during the military maneuvers near Burg. Lieut. Otto Schlegel was instantly killed by falling to earth from a considerable height when his biplane collapsed on a sharp curve. His pilot, Lieut. A. Von Scheele, was fatally injured.

## He Comes Up Smiling

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

general alone. "There is nothing like it. It has revolutionized travel. Have you even done it, General, spent a month, a week, at least, in your car, going where you wanted, stopping as long as you wanted, and as often?"

Assured that Alphonse was attending to the gasoline, the general withdrew his invaluable supervision and turned to the others.

"We spent a week in the car last summer, and we intended to do it again this year, but have somehow put it off."

"It's perfectly delightful," said Henrietta. "You wonder how you ever tolerated a train."

"It's tramping idealized," declared Bartlett.

"It's dandy," cried Billy. "Daddy, do you remember that time we went from Maine straight down the coast to Maryland?"

The general turned to the Watermelon. "I suppose you have grown tired of it," said he. "A young unmarried man can go when and where he wants."

"Oh, I've been around some," admitted the Watermelon modestly. "But never in a car."

"You should try it, my dear sir," said Bartlett. "Upon my word, you have no idea how fascinating it is."

"I never owned a car."

"You do now," laughed Henrietta. "Now's your chance."

"I've no one to go with," replied the Watermelon innocently, smiling down at Henrietta on the car step and not looking at Bartlett.

Henrietta laughed and threw out one of her delicate, graceful hands with a little gesture that embraced the whole group. "You have all of us now," she said. "We have made you one of us."

Bartlett agreed with a chuckle. Things were coming his way with hardly an effort on his part, as they had had a way of doing until William Hargrave Batchelor had made himself too annoying. He took it as a good sign and smiled cheerfully.

"You can take us all," laughed Billy.

"A week," said Bartlett, tentatively, "in the country, away from telegrams and letters and papers, it would do me a vast amount of good. I have been overworking lately." He nodded gravely, in confirmation of his own remark. "I would like to drop everything now, this minute, crank up the car and start, no matter where, any place, any road. You don't need clothes. The lighter you travel, the better. You can put up anywhere you happen to be for the night, and if you get lost it does not matter, merely adds to the fun and affords an adventure."

"It sounds alluring," said Henrietta. "Suppose we all go, just as we are!"

"We could," cried Billy. "Why, Dad, we could do it easily. I have that linen dress I wore yesterday, and my brush and comb and things, and you have yours."

"But the general and Henrietta," objected Bartlett. "They only ran up here for the day, my dear. They may not have anything."

"Yes, we have," cried Henrietta. "We planned to stay a week or two and sent a trunk along. We could easily pack a suit-case."

"Oh!" exclaimed Billy. "Do let's do it."

"I noticed a suit case in your car, Batchelor," Bartlett turned to the Watermelon, genially. "I judge you are planning to take a few days' jaunt somewhere."

"I was thinking of it,' acknowledged the Watermelon, with truth, lounging gracefully in the doorway.

Bartlett laughed. "We are all crazy, all of us" said he and waved the suggestion aside as a whimsical fancy best forgotten.

"Oh, Daddy, please," teased Billy. "But, Billy, child, the others don't want to do it, the general or Batchelor."

"I want to," said Henrietta, "and so does the general. Father, wouldn't you like to take a trip in the car somewhere for a week or two?"

The general's attention had wandered back to the car. He turned abstractedly. "Do what, Henrietta?"

"Take a trip in the car for a week or two."

"Yes, we must plan one later, as we did last summer."

"But we mean now, father, start right now."

"Now? Henrietta, you're foolish, my dear."

"No, indeed, father. Why not now? 'Do it now' is your favorite motto, you know."

"It is impossible," and the general, also, dismissed the subject.

Bartlett thrust his hands in his pockets and appeared absorbed in his car. He knew Billy.

"Why impossible?" asked Billy, laying a small hand on the general's arm. "You were going to spend a week here. Why not spend it in your car? You have no engagement, have you?"

"No," said the general, smiling into her pretty face. "But what about clothes?"

"Clothes," laughed Billy, "why, clothes—"

"Be hanged," said the Watermelon.

Bartlett laughed. "Quite so. Wash out on the line, general. Better come."

"Pretend the Indians have risen," said Henrietta, "and you are given an hour to get into marching order."

"Ah, yes," cried the eager Billy, patting the arm she clung to. "You used to do it, General, why, in half an hour, out on the plains."

"What do you know about it, puss?" asked the general.

"Didn't you?" pleaded Billy.

"Yes," said the general, who always gave in to a pretty woman. "I used to. In those days we were always ready for a fight."

"So you will go? I knew you would."

"But Mr. Batchelor may have to return to the city," suggested Henrietta, glancing at the Watermelon.

Bartlett shot a glance at the young man and began to whistle softly through his teeth as he indifferently raised the bonnet of his car and examined the clean, well-ordered machinery within. Would Billy's charms be enough to hold the young man against his better judgment? Could he forget what the next week meant to him, forget the lure of the Street, the rise and fall of stocks, in the light of a woman's eyes, in the sound of a woman's laugh? If Billy could not keep him, what could? He must be kept. A week with him out of the way, the ring could be renewed, strengthened, that which was lost, regained. Bartlett bent low over his car, but he heard Billy, sweetly speaking to the Watermelon.

"You don't have to return to the city, do you? You would much rather go with us, wouldn't you?"

The Watermelon glanced at Bartlett. If he accepted too readily, Bartlett might wonder, yet if he hesitated, if he thought apparently of how important his presence in the city would be in the coming week, even if there were to be a few days of armed neutrality, it might seem more impossible that he would consent to go.

"Can't you join us, Batchelor?" asked the general. "You've made enough for one while. When you run out of that three million, you can go back. Time enough then."

"Swollen fortunes are a crime nowadays," said Henrietta, smiling her odd, half gay, half tender smile.

"Come ahead, Batchelor," urged Bartlett with friendly good nature, neither too eager, nor too insistent, but his eyes were half shut and the palms of his hands wet as he rubbed them on his hankerchief.

"We will start tonight," said Billy. "It will be beautiful. In the night driving is prefectly lovely, you know, Mr. Batchelor."

"Better come," advised the general. "We can keep 'n touch with the telegraph. It's not as if we were going into the wilds of Africa."

"No, indeed," said Bartlett. "I have interests in New York, myself, that I want to keep an eye on."

Billy laid her hand on his arm. "Won't you come?" she teased.

The Watermelon looked down, under the brim of her hat, into the gray-green eyes and smiled.

"Yes," he said simply. "I would like to."

To Be Continued.

## Stories About and by Public Men

Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi had a sharp tilt one day with a Republican antagonist in the senate. At the end of a long argument by his opponent, the Mississippian replied, with a profound bow and air of finality:

"The gentleman is always enlightening, even when he is entirely wrong."

Although educated at the University of Virginia, and at Heidelberg, Senator Williams, whose home is near Yazoo City, Mississippi, delights to refer to himself as a "simple countryman." He was fencing with Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, in the senate one day, over the proposed reduction of some government salaries at Boston.

"Of course, I always differ with the senator from Massachusetts with great hesitation," he said, with mock deference, "not only because of our respective localities of residence, but because of his general intellectual superiority."

**Split His Business.**

"Distances are still magnificent in the northwest," said former Congressman J. Adam Bede to a crowd of story-telling associates.

"A traveling man in St. Paul was telling me of the last trip he made into eastern Montana. He called on a regular customer from whom he expected a good spring order, but found him pessimistic and inclined to buy little.

"'Business is purty good,' admitted the storekeeper, 'but our territory ain't so big now.'

"'What's happened to the territory?'

"'Well, since the Northern Pacific extension come in, it's cut our territory right in two,' said the merchant.

"'Why, I didn't know the Northern Pacific was in here,' said the drummer; 'where does it run?'

"'About 80 miles south of here,' said the gloomy merchant."

**Vice President Sherman and the Boy.**

Many good stories are told of the late Vice President Sherman. One that he told himself concerned an experience that befell him on a railway train, not long after he became vice president. He was traveling alone, and went into the diner one night, to find himself seated opposite a boy of 17 or 18.

The boy eyed him covertly for some time, as though trying to place him. Dinner was served and was half eaten when he accomplished the feat. Leaning across the table he ventured:

"I beg your pardon, but aren't you Vice President Sherman?"

The vice president admitted it, and the boy radiated pleasure at the idea of dining with the nation's second official. As the waiter brought the checks, he said timidly:

"Please, Mr. Vice President, won't you let me pay for your dinner?"

"Why should I do that?" asked the surprised Mr. Sherman.

"Well, you see, I'm on my way home for a vacation, and if I could tell the folks I had bought the dinner for the vice president of the United States, it would be pretty fine for me."

"And I finally had to let him pay for it," said Mr. Sherman.

**Gold-Paved Streets.**

Technical World Magazine.

Recently an American mining engineer was looking over some abandoned gold smelters at Mazapil, an old Mexican town buried in the mountains. When he returned to civilization he carried with him several bricks from the buildings of Mazapil and some samples of slag, which he turned over to the company assayer.

The mining engineer had suspected that with the crude mining operations in vogue at the time of the former operations there would be some loss in extracting the gold from the ore, but he was hardly prepared for the assayer's report, stating that the bricks and slag ran nearly $500 to the ton, gold, silver and copper.

He reported the matter to his company and a quiet investigation was ordered, when it was ascertained the assayer's figures were not exaggerated in the least, and that the streets of Mazapil were literally paved with gold and silver, to say nothing of a high percentage of the baser metals, copper, lead and zinc.

**New Type of Houdan.**

New York Sun.

A new variety of Houdan has been attracting a great deal of attention at the Empire poultry show in the New Grand Central Palace. All Houdans previously shown have been a speckled black and white, but the new variety of the breed, which has been bred by F. D. Baerman, of Dunellen, N. J., is pure white. The characteristic V-shaped comb and the five toes of the standard Houdan are well developed. Judging from the interest shown in the new variety of the old French favorites the White Houdans will become very popular among poultry fanciers.

**A Strong Old Jail.**

One of the oddest of jails is that at Cliffton, Graham county, Arizona, which lies in one of the copper mining centers of the new state. This jail comprises four large apartments hewn in the side of a hill of solid quartz rock. The entrance is situated in a boxlike vestibule built of heavy masonry and the gates have three heavy sets of steel bars. At intervals in the rocky walls holes to serve as windows have been blasted, and in these apertures a series of massive bars of steel has been fitted firmly in the rock. The floor of this rock-bound jail is of cement. The prisoners are confined wholly in the larger apartments. In certain places the wall of quartz about the jail is no less than 15 feet in thickness. So solid and heavy are the barriers to this institution that no prisoner has ever attempted escape

**A Blind Telegrapher.**

The work of Charles E. Smith, night operator for the Associated Press at Colorado Springs, Colo., probably is without a parallel in the operating field. While working for a commercial company, which service he entered when 13 years of age, he lost the sight of one eye, and while working for a brokerage firm in Denver, in 1905, became totally blind. After a few months' absence from duty, he returned to the brokerage firm and successfully copied the New York stock service with a pencil, using a recorder, such as is used in mercantile establishments for making out sales tickets, as a guide. Mr. Smith left the service of the brokerage firm in 1910 and sent a press report out of Denver Saturday nights, his wife reading the copy for him. He asked permission to practice in the Denver office of the Associated Press, mastered the "touch" system, as well as the code, and was used as vacation relief operator at Colorado Springs in 1910. On November 12, 1911, he was given a permanent position at Leadville, Colo., from which point he was transferred to Colorado Springs on April 17, 1912. The telegraph editors speak very highly of Mr. Smith's work, his copy being very "clean," not only on straight matter, but box scores and tabulation work as well. Mrs. Smith accompanies her husband to work, remains with him and reads any copy that is necessary for Mr. Smith to send. Mr. Smith gives all the credit to his wife, who has been his "eyes" for seven years.

**The Sailors' Costume.**

The sailors' broad collars were devised so that the powder or tar on the wearers' queues should not come off on the blouses. In these days every sailor wore his hair in a queue, and either had the queue powdered or held together by tar. This was not good for the blouse or jacket underneath. So detachable broad collars were added. Sailors stopped wearing queues a century ago. But they still wear the wide collar. When Lord Nelson died the British navy went into mourning for him. Sailors put broad, black ribbons on their caps and black ribbons on their blouses. And the ribbons remain to this day not only on the uniforms of British sailors, but on those of other navies as well. The broad "bell-shaped" ends of sailors' trousers legs were thus shaped so that the wearer might more easily turn his trousers up above his knees when he had to swab the decks. Deck swabbing was a hateful and supposedly degrading task. Hence the sailors called their enemies "swabs" as a term of contempt.

## Man Who Trusts Convicts

OUT in Oregon there is a governor who believes in men even though they have sinned against society and have been committed to the keeping of the penal institutions of the state, says a writer in the American Magazine. Oswald West believes in men to such an extent that 62 per cent of the prisoners serving time in the Oregon state penitentiary are out "on honor," as it is called.

A considerable number of these are earning an honest living outside the prison walls, entirely independent of any prison discipline or oversight. The rest are "trusties," working for the state at other public institutions or building roads without being guarded.

Frequently they are 100 or 200 miles away from the prison, and often in thinly settled portions of the country where escape would be comparatively easy. And yet fewer prisoners try to get away under this system than in the old days when the guards stood by armed with Winchesters.

One of Gov. West's first experiences in trusting men was to release temporarily a murderer serving a life sentence simply on his word of honor in order that he might earn sufficient money to pay off the indebtedness on his father-in-law's home which had been mortgaged in order to raise money for his legal defense. About the middle of last January the man reappeared at the penitentiary after an absence of nearly a year. "I'm back," he said to the warden. "The mortgage is paid."

When the present executive of Oregon came into office the state penitentiary had a reputation that was anything but enviable. Discipline was administered through methods that had long been outlawed in many penal institutions. Over one-third of the prisoners were unprovided with work of any kind. Guards with loaded rifles watched every foot of the prison property and went with each group of prisoners that was sent outside the walls.

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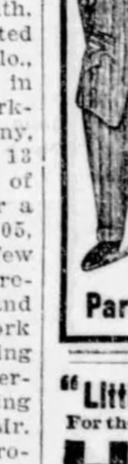

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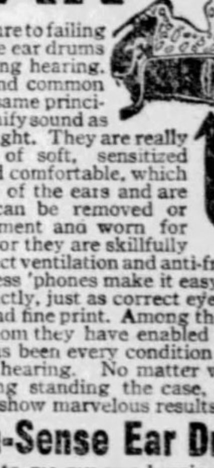

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# BLADE PATTERNS---LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

**6054—Ladies' Skirt.**

This skirt is a six-gored model with the closing at the left side of the back. It has a plait at the lower part of the front and back gores, which gives convenient and graceful width at the bottom. The skirt may be used for separate wear or as part of a complete costume or coat suit.

The pattern No. 6054 is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size will require 4¾ yards of 36 inch material. Width of lower edge is 5¾ yards.

**6072—Ladies' Dress.**

Green rough fabric was chosen for the development of this pretty frock which is made in the very latest fashion and is quite simple to carry out. The dress closes at the front and has applied yokes. The skirt is a two-piece model and the dress has separate guimpe closing at the back.

The pattern No. 6072 is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 4⅜ yards of 36 inch material and ½ yard of 24-inch contrasting material, with ¾ of a yard of 22-inch all-over and ⅞ of a yard of 36 inch lining. Width of lower edge is 2¼ yards.

**6086—Misses' Frock.**

Quite a charming frock for the young girl is here offered. This dress closes at the left side and the waist has a chic sailor collar and short sleeves with pointed turned-back cuffs. The skirt is cut in three gores and has flounce. Cashmere, challis, silk and mohair are available materials.

The pattern No. 6086 is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Age 16 requires 5 yards of 36 inch material or 4¾ yds. of 44 in. fabric.

**6071—Ladies' Blouse.**

This waist is one of the newest models in shirt blouses and has the latest style dropped armholes. It may be made with or without the center box plait and the neck is finished with a turn-down collar. The sleeves have novel cuffs and the general appearance of the blouse is chic and stylish.

The pattern No. 6071 is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 2¼ yards of 36 inch material or 3¾ yards of goods 27 inches wide.

**6070—Girl's Frock.**

Here we have a frock very simple to construct and one that may be developed in a wide range of suitable fabrics. In the drawing we have the little dress carried out in dotted swiss with the trimming of insertion and edging.

The pattern No. 6070 is cut in sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. Medium size will require 1⅞ yards of 36-inch material, 4⅛ yards of insertion and 5½ yards of edging.

**6078—Ladies' Dress.**

A pretty gown made in the latest fashion effect with more than one clever style touch is here presented. The dress closes at the front and the beautiful skirt is cut in three gores. The standing collar is made of contrasting material and the insert at the bottom of the skirt corresponds. Satin is nice for this purpose, while any of the popular fabrics may be used for the skirt.

The pattern No. 6078 is cut in sizes 34 to 42 in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4⅞ yds. of 36 in. material and ⅞ of a yd. of 24-in. contrasting goods.

**6056—Ladies' Dress.**

The garment closes at the front and the chemisette is removable. The skirt is a three-gored design with empire or regulation waistline. The sleeves are pretty examples of the latest tendency in this respect and the whole appearance of the frock is stylish in the extreme.

The pattern No. 6056 is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 5½ yards of 36 in. material and ¾ of a yard of 22-in. all-over lace.

**6073—Misses' Suit.**

A clever suit for the young girl is here shown. This suit is also designed for the small woman. The coat is double-breasted and the skirt is cut in three gores. Good style is combined charmingly with a certain simplicity that makes the suit all the more attractive. The usual materials are employed.

The pattern No. 6073 is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size will require 3½ yards of 54 inch material and ½ yard of 24-in. velvet.

**6059—Ladies' Shirt Waist.**

Here is a pleasing example of the new style plain shirtwaist. The waist is made with square yoke front and back, to which the body of the garment is gathered. Linen, madras, pique or silk may serve splendidly for development.

The pattern No. 6059 is cut in sizes 34 to 42 in. bust measure. Size 38 requires 2¾ yds. of 36 in. material or 3½ yds. of 27 in. fabric.

"Every Woman Her Own Dressmaker."—Every purchaser of a Blade Pattern will receive a certificate worth 20 cents. It explains itself. Read it carefully.

It would take an optimist to see a bright future for the Kansas girl who eloped with a man named Ducky Tootle.

ADDRESED TO WOMEN

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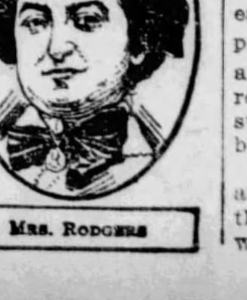

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If Shylock were alive today he could save money by having his pound of flesh sent by parcel post.

People never become wildly excited over the discovery of a new comet. What is one comet, more or less?

The members of an eastern family are said to have two hearts each. They can't both be in th right place.

Mr. Wilson seems to have made up his mind that he is not going to permit the White House to run in ragtime.

We could think of no greater shock for a modest man than to wake up in the morning and find himself famous.

Somebody is charged with cheating the Indians again. The time is passed when cheating Indians is regarded as a virtue.

Here's hoping that Helen Miller Gould, who prefers an American man to a foreign monkey, may live happy ever after.

Gene Chafin says the Prohibition party is stronger than ever. The party always has been strong, except on election day.

It is said the secret of the sphinx may remain inscrutable. Why not subpoena it to appear before the Pujo committee?

It is now stated that the world is eight hundred thousand and one years old, but the older it gets the better we like it.

Since he is dead there is nothing but good things to say of Senator Jeff Davis. All the mean things were said while he was living.

Uncle Jim Hill says he would not accept a cabinet position. He's different from Uncle Jim Wilson, who refused to resign one.

General Rosalie Jones says the suffrage women are marriageable. Now we would like to know what Dr. Mary Walker thinks about it.

If the committee investigating the money trust does nothing else, it has succeeded in putting the name of Mr. Pujo on the list of immortals.

The parents of every baby born in Great Britain now draw $6. If we were the British government we would give the mother $5.75 of the bounty.

"Americans value bread more than art," says a foreigner. They also value buckwheat cakes, but then a buckwheat cake is a work of art.

The Houston Post says Governor Wilson " is not eternally shooting off his mouth." It will be noticed, however, that he is doing a lot of talking.

Here is the maiden speech of the woman member of the Colorado legislature: "This is not the time for oratory, but for lunch." (Vociferous applause).

There are one thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine varieties of apples grown in the United States. Or even two thousand, if we count the B. D. an apple.

A woman expert on cooking, who is lecturing in Columbus, has discovered that the stomach is close to the soul, thus confirming a belief that we have had for a long time.

In Illinois there are four thousand applicants for one hundred and sixty political jobs. It means that there will be three thousand eight hundred and forty men who will doubt the greatness of this country.

A bill has been introduced in the Missouri legislature which requires that those who appear for or against any legislation wear a uniform in which a brown suit, red hat, and green tie are specified. Move to add a peacock feather to the hat.

### THE TRANSCONTINENTAL TELEPHONE.

According to a yarn in much favor with our elders in their youth, buffalos rubbed their hides against the poles of the first transcontinental telegraph line so diligently that they soon felled them mile on mile. Then, so the story ran, poles wound around with barbed wire were erected. The buffalo nuisance became worse than ever. The animals camped along the telegraph line and scratched and scratched in an ecstasy of delight until barbed wire and pole and all were clean worn way.

The yarn reflected a general scepticism as to the line's practicability. It was bound to fail, people thought. Telegraph to San Francisco—how foolish! They could think of a thousand reasons why the thing would not succeed.

Scepticism about anything with which electricity has to do has gone out of fashion. There are no Doubting Thomases now. That is why the announcement that a transcontinental telephone line would be in working order within a year has been taken as a matter of course. You can, if you are there and can stand the tariff, talk by telephone from New York to Denver. It seems only a step from this point of view, from Denver to San Francisco. So you refuse to be surprised. Your mind has lost the power of questioning a thing of this sort. Probably the only way an exclamation of amazement could be wrung out of folk nowadays by inventors would be to set those buffalos rapturously scratching their hides against the wire-wound poles again.

### GOVERNMENT BY SUSPICION

It is nearly a quarter of a century since congress passed the Sherman anti-trust act. It is possible that a few of the men who voted for the law had some glimpses of the effect it would have on industry. But it cannot be possible that any one of the members of congress had the least idea of the effect the Sherman act would have on government.

According to a law passed by the Forty-ninth congress, the succession to the presidency, after the vice president, was in this order: Secretary of state, secretary of the treasury, secretary of war, attorney general, postmaster general, and so on. This was in the order of importance of the office, as the congress of 1885-1887 considered it.

But what is the order of importance now? Is not the attorney general first? He has become the busiest member of the cabinet. He touches the daily concerns of the citizens of the country more closely than any other member. By reason of the Sherman act, he has greater power to influence the lives of the hundred million inhabitants of this country than anyone else, not excepting the President himself.

The judiciary department has what it calls the bureau of investigation. This is nothing else than a corps of detectives—a force which devotes its time almost entirely to searching out violations of the Sherman anti-trust law, providing the material for prosecutors and making the prosecutions "stick." Naturally this bureau, and in turn the prosecutors and the attorney general, look at all innovations of business, all slips of business men, from the detective's standpoint, seeing criminal intent in it all.

Government by prosecution, as it was called four or five years ago, has its measurable limits. But government by suspicion may go to lengths beyond all measuring. The Sherman act has reversed the public attitude toward American industry. It bids fair to reverse the attitude of neighbor to neighbor from one of trust to one of recrimination.

Men are not bad at heart. There are few who are knowingly bad in deed. The thing has been demonstrated endlessly. Yet the Sherman law is fast building up a government which goes upon the supposition that men are inherently wicked and, given but the slightest leeway, will act in accordance with wicked impulses.

### ON TEACHING CHARITY.

A New Jersey judge, speaking to members of the Y. M. C. A. in Jersey City, said he would like to have the power to sentence every man in the United States to one day in the penitentiary and one day in the reformatory in order to teach men to be more lenient and charitable in judging those who are put behind the bars.

This might be well for the ends sought if it did not defeat other ends. The stigma of the jail is quite as valuable in preventing law-breaking as many other devices of mankind. Put every man in jail as a part of his training in life and in time the stigma of never having been in jail might excite men to wrongdoing. We're afraid leniency and charity must be taught by means less destructive to a point of view which has proved useful. It would seem we'd have to admit that the school, the church and the gentleness of mothers are failing to teach tolerance and kindness if resort must be taken to a universal prison conscript system. Even a New Jersey judge, if he stopped to think about it, would hesitate to admit that much.

### A FEW EAGLES LEFT

What with the transformation of wild country into cultivated fields, the exhaustion of game and fish and the marksmanship of trophy hunters, there are not many eagles left in this part of the country. Yet there may be more than people know, for so rare are they that when they do appear they may easily be taken for one or other of the species of hawks.

For some years a pair of eagles made the vicinity of Toledo Beach their winter residence and provision ground. Last spring a young eagle was seen and studied at close range by a man cutting through the woods opposite Presque Isle rapids, in Wood county. According to the Kenton News-Republican an eagle caused a hen to make astonishingly big tracks through the snow near that town the other day and showed the fighting qualities of his kind when a rescuer came hurrying up.

It is to be hoped that the eagle tribe will not die out altogether—upon more than sentimental grounds. For the eagle is a lordly bird to look upon when he is free, a superior creature disdainful of many of the meannesses practiced by the hawks and one who serves an economic purpose in preying upon other birds of prey which do considerable injury to farmers.

### DOG TREATMENT VS. MAN TREATMENT.

One of the convict contributors to "Good Words," the journal of the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, wrote this truism:

"If you cannot reform a man by treating him like a man, it is pretty certain that you cannot reform him by treating him like a dog."

Now whether letting prisoners carry on conversation with one another, form debating societies, organize ball-teams, plant gardens and do work in field or on roads, will lead to the so-called "pampering" of convicts doesn't matter. That is still merely a theory, or a guess, or an opinion. The fact of the case is that treating men like dogs is a system that has failed. It hasn't restored to them usefulness as citizens. It has, on the other hand, broken them in body and mind, degraded them, rendered them bestial, made them feel that in truth they were perpetually without the pale. The system is a survival of the Dark Ages and even its properties of ball and chain, its apparatus of torturing punishment and its shameful uniforms are but survivals of days when the principal usefulness of prisoners was as material upon which to practice cruelties.

Governor Cox is asking the legislature to do away with the dog-whipping system of prison management. He is asking for nothing more than the discarding of a disreputable failure.

### THE TURKISH TACTICS.

While the half-starved Turkish soldiery was trying desperately to beat back the Balkan invaders a food train was dispatched to the front. The engineer had instructions to return to the capital within forty-eight hours under pain of punishment. He took his train to the point designated, but found no officer authorized to receive the supplies and no labor to unload the cars. So, after waiting until his time was up, this engineer hauled his train of provisions back to Constantinople.

The Balkan allies had the advantage of superior training, superior organization and a strong faith in the righteousness of their cause. But these might not have availed them so well had the Turk not been demoralized by such stupidity as the engineer typified, for the Turks have had an ancient reputation as first-class fighting men and they had in this quarrel the advantage of fighting upon their own ground. It is an axiom of war that it is far harder to throw an enemy out of his house than it is for the enemy to defend his house.

### THE MEXICAN CHAOS.

From the accounts of travelers and the more formal statements of correspondents, it seems our southern neighbor is merely a big, boiling kettle of anarchy, a land in which revolution has been carried so far that some of the movements consist of revolutions against revolution, where the demand for liberty is so insistent that a citizen feels compelled to go forth and shoot down a neighbor by way of expressing his yearnings for freedom with all bonds broken and all yokes cast aside.

From time to time, Washington has sent word that Mexico must bring some form out of her chaos. But, so far as the signs go, the word hasn't had the desired effect. Mexico keeps on seething, keeps on boiling over, and no one can tell when the business of house-burning, crop-destroying, riot and rapine is going to stop. Conditions call for interference. Yet it is doubtful if interference will be attempted until either the people of this country echo the feelings of Washington in the matter or the people of Mexico, exhausted and starving, ask us to send down troops to part the fighters and force a breathing spell.

That fire which Madero lit has become a conflagration and Madero himself cannot put it out. The pity of it is that in such a case it is against all precedent and shameful to all national pride to call for the services of other fire departments. Mexico will probably be in ruins before she can make the slightest beginning at reconstruction.

### A THEOLOGY OF CURSES.

There is a kind of religion that is made up entirely of disbelief in other men's religions. We seem all of us to have been reciting the orisons and chanting the responses of that creed rather hard in recent years, applying it with enthusiastic fervor to the affairs of everyday life.

In this business, the muckrakers have been the high priests and prophets, proselyting to such purpose that for one set of the population nothing at all that employers of labor do appears free of the dictation of the devil; and for another set, all the pleadings and protests and maneuvers of labor are in contravention of the rules of justice, honor and decency. The revelations of this religion teach that all public careers are tainted, that all public patriotism is sodden with self-interest, that every policy of state establishes a class of beneficiaries and every doctrine of reform has its inception in envy and malice and uncharitableness. He who walks hates him who rides and the one who rides holds the one who walks in contempt. This theology is particularly strong on excommunications.

Isn't it about time that sackcloth and ashes were introduced into that negative and wholly destructive religion?

### WHEN DOUBT GETS BUSY.

One after the other, man has chased Shedim and Moloch into the corner of incredulity and beaten them into the unsubstantiality of moonshine. With this good club of honest doubt he has driven succubus and succuba into the tall grass, broken the last sharp talon of harpy, banished ghoul and gnome from the kingdom of his mind and prodded the flibbertigibbet into one final, agonizing fit of extinction.

The other day a Chicago manufacturing firm which specialized in suspenders filed papers in voluntary bankruptcy. Sadly it admitted that man has nearly ceased to wear suspenders. He has ceased to dread the fearful and humiliating accident, which, like a haunting spectre, troubled his dreams and caused him to watch anxiously the adhesion of suspender buttons. But now he is emancipated. He knows they will stay up without suspenders.

Slowly, but surely, the things feared pass away, to trouble us no more.

### THE EASY WAY OUT.

Governor Sulzer, of New York, purposes tempering the inevitable with mercy.

He has informed the leaders of the state legislature that it will be wise for them to pass laws which will do away with political conventions and put the entire nominating machinery in the hands of the people. To this end, he has suggested changes in the primary acts.

Whether the leaders of the New York legislature do this thing or not it will be done. The system of nomination by convention is doomed in the state in which political captains are most tightly entrenched as it was doomed in Ohio that hour last September when the voters began to mark the constitutional ballots.

Governor Sulzer would let the political captains surrender their privileges in the way that will save them the most pain. It is kindly of him, and shrewd. It is far pleasanter to give way with a fair word and a graceful gesture than to give way after one has been clubbed over the head.

### A UNIVERSAL WISH.

It is refreshing to feel that the vulgar curiosity in the affairs of the rich, a curiosity that has sometimes wallowed in the mire of snobbishness, played a very insignificant part in the public interest manifested toward the marriage of Miss Helen Gould. She has used her great wealth so creditably and so bounteously that had her marriage been made the occasion for lavish display, there were none of all her countrymen and countrywomen who would have thought to slur. She is a woman who has made her womanliness universally beloved.

That no shadow shall ever fall across her happiness is the wish of the millions who were made captive years ago by her great heart and generous deeds.

No legislator wants to spend his second term in state's prison.


## Three-Piece Lace Bed Sets AND Nottingham Lace Curtains

**Special Notice to Subscribers Whose Time Expires Next Month.**

We have just mailed to all of our subscribers whose time expires during the month of February, our special propositions for renewals and the raising of clubs. Our new premium —Three-Piece Lace Bed Sets, description of which appears in another location on this page, is meeting with great favor among our readers. We will continue our Nottingham lace curtain offer indefinitely as this premium is growing more popular every year.

**How to Obtain These Premiums.**

On the first day of each month we mail to every subscriber whose time expires during that month a notice giving choice of several propositions for renewal. Therefore, all subscribers whose time expires during February, should receive our proposition by February 1st. If not received by February 4th, please notify us and a duplicate will be mailed promptly. All those who send us a club of 20 subscribers according to proposition No. 4 will receive one three-piece lace bed set by mail postpaid and for a club of 10 subscribers according to proposition No. 3 one pair of lace curtains by mail postpaid. We shall be prepared for the majority of our readers to send us clubs of 10 to 20 names thereby availing themselves of our curtain or lace bed set proposition. It will be noticed that we do not make this proposition a general one to all of our subscribers at the same time. It would be impossible to serve all at once. One mill could not manufacture and supply us, except by regular monthly shipments, which enables us to take care each month of all subscribers whose time expires during the current month. We now make this offer to February subscribers only, and 30 days later the March people will have their turn, and so on in order of expiration. In this way we will be able to take care of orders with regularity, and all our subscribers will be served in due time during their expiration month. When you receive your notice, please read carefully the several propositions we make. You will find them exceedingly liberal and we feel confident that you not only will renew promptly, but that you will induce a large number of your neighbors and friends to join with you.


### A Poem Worth While

**Evolution.**

Out of the silence, song;
 Out of the bud, a rose;
Out of the rose, the scent
 The wood-wind blows.

Out of the years, a faith;
 Out of life's travail, truth;
Out of the heart, the charm
 Of ageless youth.

Out of the things unseen,
 Out of the inner dream,
Ever in beauty is born
 The love supreme.
 —Cleveland News.

## *Opinions of the People*

**Tree Planting in Highways.**

Editor Blade—I came across an article copied from your paper in regard to planting fruit trees along the highways in the United States, which is a good idea, but one which I took upon myself to promote many years ago, by inserting articles in the various newspapers from time to time. I knew that would be all that was necessary for the promulgation of the idea; but I expected to get recognition for the same, but I see that is not the case until I insist upon it.

The Optic and Record of Quincy, Illinois, had the following article by me February 28, 1902:

"Spring is at hand. Soon we shall be planting seeds and setting out trees. The time is ripe for a new idea in tree planting, I am certain, for wherever I have brought this idea, the dream of my life, it has been endorsed heartily, especially by the Massachusetts Floral Emblem Society, where I encouraged the planting of fruit and nut trees, instead of trees which wear only green leaves. Can we imagine a land more beautiful than one where its lanes are aglow with apple, pear and cherry blossoms in the spring, and in the fall are covered with the luscious fruit. And think how the poor will bless us long after we sleep in our graves. Think also of the beauty of our streets and parks. What could be more beautiful than such a world? Overhead the drooping pink and white blossoms, the fragrant air, song birds thanking us in their joy most musically for our generosity? Generations to come will bless our names and continue the good work which should not have waited till the twentieth century for its birth."

This same article appeared in the Boston Transcript also before this date. In the Rogers Genealogy published in 1902 also appears the following:

"Mrs. Alice Rogers-Moore originated the idea of planting the streets of our cities with nut and fruit-bearing trees and considers the accomplishment of the plan her great mission in life, thus the streets will be beautified and the blossoms will cheer the homes of those whose means will not permit the purchase of such luxuries."

That America is not able to carry out its laws for human rights is a confession of weakness and shows low standards of right to exist which will allow the stealing of fruit or anything belonging to another, too much leniency is allowed children here. In Naples I saw an orange tree at the door of a house with only a low picket fence for protection. The tree was full of blossoms and green and ripe fruit, which the owner picked as he desired. There was no question of theft. Why should there be in America? Are we not as strong as Italy to protect our rights? In Germany, too, there is no question of theft, for the roadsides abound with fruit trees which furnish tax revenue.

In America we import millions of dollars worth of nuts. Would it not be well to consider the growing of nut trees instead of so many elms and pines and oaks? Why should our parks not be a source of revenue as well as beauty? If the rights of each are not taught to children how can we expect to reach any progress in ethical questions? Is America asleep? Can we not accept the good things of older countries before it is too late? —(Mrs.) Alice Rogers-Moore, Watertown, Mass.

**Arbitration of Canal Tolls.**

Editor Blade—In regard to Mr. Taft's declaration in favor of arbitration of canal tolls I wish to express disapproval of such a course, and to point out the utter absurdity of submitting to a foreign court a question which the American congress only has the right to decide. Where would arbitration stop anyway? I feel inclined to disagree with those who hold that a nation should be willing to arbitrate anything.

Of course if all other nations would do likewise it should be welcomed as a potential instrument for the bringing about of the unification of all nations and people. But if a few nations agree to arbitrate matters which are only questions of "internal administration," the power to decide the questions which would belong to many nations would be used only in their own interest and to the detriment of the few passive nations who, to avoid wrangling, submitted to it.

Nations have not yet outgrown the selfishness and greed which have always shown in them as much as it does in individuals.

This selfishness they would not scruple to use, and no feeling of brotherhood or respect for the right would prevent them from taking advantage of this opportunity for furthering their industrial and political ambitions. As regards the canal, they have no more right to protest or interfere than they have to interfere in the administration of any other of our internal affairs. And if The Hague should decide that our ships must pay toll like the ships of other nations, we can grant subsidies to our steamship companies equal to the amount taken from them as tolls. So what will it profit them?

It is not likely that a court of arbitration would grant an impartial decision as all nations are directly or indirectly interested in the canal. If this question should be arbitrated we see no reason why any other measure which any other nation disapproved of should not also be arbitrated. The principle could be extended so as to take in almost everything within the sphere of the government, because this is as strictly our own business as almost anything else that might be mentioned. If other nations will not indulge freely in this method of settling disputes, we the victim of this mistaken idea of furthering international peace by lending ourselves to this plan would become virtually a protectorate of the nations unable or unwilling to act without the consent of the nations. The reason for this is clear, because when a precedent is once established and a nation considers a thing right and proper once it must also admit that it is right again and again, until it becomes a grave national weakness.

It would be well to think of the matter rightly before going too far.—Ellis Wize, Doc[illegible]on, Va.

## Sunday School

**NOAH AND THE DIVINE EUGENICS**

**International Sunday School Lesson for February 2 Is "The Flood." Gen. 6:9-22; 7:11-24.**

By William T. Ellis.

A big little word is moving out of the scientific journals into the daily newspapers, and creeping into the speech of cultivated people. This is "eugenics," or the science of being well born, or of rare betterment. It stands for the big idea that society owes it to itself to improve the stock of mankind. There is a sound basis for the principle, though it often runs out in faddish and foolish notions. It is really no new idea; God has been busy with the science of universal eugenics since the beginning of time.

The story of Noah is but a little study in God's school of eugenics. For the divine economy has ever had regard to the fitness of the race. In His own way and in His own time God has eliminated the unfit, and provided for the dominance in life of the peoples who come nearest to representing His idea. All of human history is a series of experiments in universal eugenics. We may read the rise and fall of nations by the light of this Greek word; since it is clear that there has been an overruling and omniscient Providence that has lifted up nations that were worthy to rule and put them aside when they became unfit. That process is still going on.

**A Long Look at the Human Race.**

A distinguished British scientist celebrated his 80th birthday a few weeks ago by declaring that there had been practically no improvement in the human race in 7,000 years. Of course he was jesting with the facts. It may be true—and it is significant that it was a famous evolutionist who uttered these pessimistic words—that the human body and brain and character are essentially no more capable than they were millenniums ago, but it is undeniable that new ideals have come to dominate humanity. The man who says that the world is no better than in the days when the many toiled as slaves under the lash of the few in the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates, and when life was cheap and the will of the king was supreme, is ignorant of the steadily growing idealism and humanitarianism of the race. New conceptions of human rights and human liberty have become dominant; man's vision of justice has broadened; mercy is a better understood word; the constant state of war has given way to a reign of normally peaceful civilization. This whole world in our own day is coming anew under the sway of the idealism of Jesus.

The siftings of the centuries are still continuing. We have seen, within the lifetime of every reader of these words, once powerful nations pass into positions of marked inferiority. Where is Spain, that once ruled the world? What is left of the Turk's proud power? Who now sings the song of Persian imperialism? In the very regions of the Noah story the traveler finds the Arabs along the rivers a degenerate, diseased and disappearing people. The great problem of European policies today is a problem of the pre-eminence of Slavism or Germanism. The next few decades will determine which is the more fit to dominatee the map of Europe. The reverent student of history is well content to watch the processes of the years, assured that they are the certain winnowings of the Almighty, who is having His way with mankind, even as when He precipitated the floods upon the Mesopotamian valleys.

**The Fact of the Flood.**

There is no doubt about a great flood early in the history of the human race, somewhere near its place of beginning. The Babylonian tablets tell the story; Chinese literature holds it; central Asia cherishes the tradition: the North American Indians, who probably came from the same region, bear a legend of similar purport. The late President Harper sets forth the historicity of the deluge as follows:

"We may regard the deluge as a historical fact preserved in a multitude of forms, 'an actual and terrible event which made so powerful an impression upon the imaginations of the first parents of our species that their descendants could never forget it. This cataclysm took place near the primitive cradle of mankind and previous to the separation of the families from whom the principal races were to descend.' The deluge was a fact; it was a part of a great plan; its record as handed down to us in the Hebrew Scriptures is the one clear, distinct account, and when compared with the other accounts bears on its face the indications of its divine origin."

**Little Ideas of the World.**

There is no need to believe that the world that was submerged was the world we now know. It is to be remembered that the Genesis story was written in terms of the knowledge of the time, and that the world was a little world, which had not yet penetrated to the east of Asia or the west of Europe. Not all people now living study geography or even know that the world is round. Millions of adult Moslems today think that Constantinople is really the greatest capital of the earth and that all people are predominantly Moslem. The Chinese used to call all other peoples "foreign devils." They thought only in terms of their own neighborhood. They were provincials. The area of the flood was probably a restricted area, confined to the cradle of the race in the Mesopotamian Valley, and only those concerned in the great tragedy assumed that the whole world was overflowing.

It was not rain alone that caused the flood. "On the same day were all the fountains of the great deep broken up and the windows of heaven were opened." The Persian Gulf at the period of the deluge extended far up into the region which we now know as Mesopotamia. That it was at one time or another subject to immense upheavals, and may easily have caused great tidal waves, is clear by the fact that the old gulf is still dotted with great mountains. The Moslem tradition says that the ark landed not on Ararat, but on Jebel Judi, a snow crowned mountain in Kurdistan, on the eastern shore of the Tigris River.

**The Man Who Believed.**

After all, this is less a story of geography and of a physical cataclysm than it is of human faith. In an evil time one man was good. Noah believed God and did as he was told. He dared to defy wicked fashions. When righteousness was a reproach, he kept the faith.

When God bade him prepare for the disaster that was to clean up the world by cleaning out his wicked neighbors, Noah went ahead and built the ark. It takes little imagination to picture the jeers and scoffings that the old man suffered as he proceeded with the building of the great box-like ship, which could not be moved down the river, and which in any case was too big to navigate them. But Noah had that quality of faith which is willing to wait and see the will of God work out.

The fact of sin in Noah's world, and the fact of sin in our world is the profoundly significant truth of this lesson. What shall be the relation of the righteous man to an unrighteous community? What is the attitude of God toward sin? The late Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall expressed the truth admirably:

"There are but four attitudes possible in any being toward sin—ignorance, indifference, consent, condemnation. God the Righteous can not be ignorant; God the Righteous can not be indifferent; God the Righteous cannot consent; God the Righteous must condemn, must under the moral necessity of His Being."

**Scoffers Silenced.**

The plans of God for humanity are going through, with man's cooperation or despite man's opposition. That is the first plank in the Christian platform. The divine scheme of eugenics is certain to work. He may have to make over this old earth when nation after nation has disappointed Him, but God is going to erect His kingdom somehow. The noisy scoffers at a divine providence, and at the gospel of a holy life, are certain to be silenced some day.

The ark saved Noah and his. That ark was the creation of faith. It stands for salvation, and typifies Christ, who is the ark of deliverance for all who would flee from sin. No matter how many experiments may fail, no matter how great the cost, God is going to bring to pass his kingdom, and he is going to deliver His own. They who believe Him and serve Him are safe amid all perils; they are co-workers with omnipotence in a vaster scheme of eugenics than in written in any of the books of science.

In handling of mail bags, the efficiency of the electric truck can make five trips with a load of two tons in the time required for a hand truck to make four trips with a one-ton load; in other terms, a single electric truck does the work of two and one-half hand trucks.


## Elegant Three-Piece Lace Bed Set

**Quality**

Each set is made from a very fine quality of genuine Nottingham lace. Strong and of good wearing quality.

**Sizes**

The size of the spread is 60 x 90, with two shams to match, size 30 x 30.

## The Weekly Blade's New Premium

The above illustration does but little justice to this beautiful and attractive Lace Bed Set. The design is the **Deer Medallion** pattern—a combination representing lace and floral effects with realistic deer centerpieces, and has been so beautifully worked out that the whole effect is positively the handsomest and most refined we have ever seen. We selected this pattern in preference to many others submitted.

The beauty of this lacy Bed Set is still further brought out by the use of a pink, blue or yellow cambric lining, which is very cheap and can be purchased at any dry goods store. You should have a set for all your beds, as it adds greatly to the attractiveness of the room, besides it is very new and fashionable.

This particular design of Bed Set is made especially for us, and we were compelled to contract for the entire production of a large eastern lace mill in order that we might have exclusive right to this pattern.

## We Do Not Sell These Lace Bed Sets

**But give one set (one spread and two shams to match) free, postpaid by mail, for every club of 20 subscribers.** The retail price of this set in local stores would be from $2.50 to $3.00.

We are sure that any of our readers receiving one of these Bed Sets will be more than pleased.

See our "Notice to Subscribers," which appears on this page, for **further explanation of how to obtain this beautiful premium.**


## VARIETIES

The Spokane Humane Society has established a hospital for sick dogs.

New Guinea, with 323,000 square miles, is the largest of the islands.

Vacuum cleaners have now been constructed for the cleaning of boiler flues.

The French sardine catch has been the poorest recorded for many years.

Only about one-third of a grain of radium is produced from a ton of ore.

More than 2,000,000 electrical horsepower is used throughout Colorado every day.

The origin of the material taken from the various asphalt lakes is still a mystery.

In the last fiscal year distillers of the United States produced 178,249,-985 gallons of spirits.

New York state must spend in 1913 nearly $64,000,000 on public needs. Revenue will be over $51,000,000.

The government in the last fiscal year collected $293,032,643.88 in taxes on beer, whisky and tobacco.

The state of Florida is nearer the sea level than any other state in the Union. Its greatest elevation is but 301 feet.

Railroads say they annually give $1,000,000 worth of free transportation to postoffice department employes.

Mesa Verde park ruins, Colorado, are to be made accessible to tourists by roads soon to be constructed.

North Dakota farmers are turning from wheat to cattle raising. It pays better.

H. B. Lovelace is walking from San Francisco to Bangor, Me., about 3,000 miles.

The restaurant privilege in Grand Central station, New York, is valued at $1,000,000 a year.

Pennsylvania produces nearly one-third of the sand used in the manufacture of glass in the United States.

Andrew Carnegie notes that the United States has had three Presidents of Scottish ancestry.

Farm wages, with board, in the United States, averaged, for men, $10 a month in 1866; $13.53 in 1878, and $20.80 in 1909.

A storage battery train is in use in Cuba, running about 100 miles out from Havana.

New Jersey is said to produce the best apples in the United States, excepting those of Michigan.

Chestnut is being used as a substitute for cedar telegraph and telephone poles. It is very durable.

John Armstrong Chaloner, of Raleigh, N. C., advocates bread and water as the correct thing in diet.

A strong magnifying glass to be fastened to a thumb with a clip has been patented in England to help a person thread a needle.

By agreement among several leading nations, a detailed map of the world on a uniform scale of one inch to about 16 miles is being made.

The brick made in the yards along the Hudson river, in New York, since 1901, if laid flat would make a sidewalk 20 feet wide around the world.

E. G. Hinds, 90, of Winthrop, is said to have traded horses oftener than any other man in Maine and is still at it.

In 16 years American farms have yielded produce valued at $105,000,000,-000. The 1912 yield is valued at $9,532,-000,000.

In one of the parks of San Jose, Cal, there are benches which cannot be occupied until a coin has been dropped in a slot provided for the purpose.

Congressman Zinner, of Cleveland, proposes a federal law to prohibit the manufacture and sale of pistols in the United States.

A recent patent covers a combination bathing suit and life preserver, the latter being made into the suit and its presence is unobservable.

The dog problem in hotels is likely to be overcome soon by "kennel suites" where there will be accommodations for the animals in connection with their owners' rooms.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. offers a reward of $10,000 to the first inventor of an automatic device that will safely stop an express steam locomotive that has passed danger signals.

Grapeseed is prepared in certain parts of Europe. That obtained cold, from the first pressing, is edible. The rest is used for lighting purposes, in the manufacture of soap and in various industries.

There are several points in the United States where the average hourly velocity of the wind is greater than that of Chicago, which is known as the "Windy City," but Chicago has a maximum record which has been exceeded but once.

One of the most important industries in Switzerland is the manufacture of silks. Next to the watch industry, the silk weaving business, which was established in and still centers in Zurich, is the oldest in the country.

Arminius Haeberle, a St. Louis, Mo., man in the United States consular service has just been ordered from Tegucigalpa, Honduras, where it's always 85 degrees or better, to Vladivostok, Siberia, one of the coldest spots in the world.

New York city is undoubtedly the greatest manufacturing city in the country, because of natural advantages which it has at the crossroads of international trade. Its danger lies in the over-development of certain sections and in the lack of careful planning for further development.

Canada is the great consumer for United States coal, taking all except 56,571 tons of the 2,979,102 tons of anthracite exported in 1912 and 10,-671, 982 of the 14,709,847 tons of bituminous coal. The growth of the trade with certain European and South American ports, however, has been rapid.

Galveston's present sea wall, finished in 1906, which extends for a distance of four and one-half miles around the city, is to be extended at a cost of about $5,000,000. It is expected that the extension will provide an elevated area, protected by sea wall, which will accommodate practically double the present population of 41,000.

In 1850 the average farm in the United States consisted of 202.6 acres. In 1910 the average farm numbered only 138.1 acres. This would seem to show that "bonanza farms," vast cattle ranches, etc., are succumbing to the tendency toward intensive cultivation on a small scale, and that the movement toward consolidation, so marked in business, has been reversed as far as agriculture is concerned.

# The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

## Pin Money Suggestions

Dear Sisters—"B. M. W.," of Vermont, asks your help in finding a baby to board. She knows that the women of this Corner will do all they can to help solve any problem of the sisters. Farmers' wives who could take children to board in summer should write to a church society of their nearest city, or communicate through their minister, and make the necessary arrangements. Besides being a noble thing to do, because it gives life and a companionship with nature to children who see only stone walks and hot pavements, it is, by good management, a source of revenue. Children are so easily pleased and so happy in these outings that the joy of seeing them and giving to them is great compensation.

* * *

A young Virginia girl writes that she lives an isolated life in a small village among the mountains. She is successful with sewing and with fruit canning and they raise the small fruits.

The making of jam and preserves is a lucrative business in some parts of the country.

Last summer I visited the cabin of a bachelor girl on the shores of Lake Huron. She spends her summer days, assisted by Indian children, in gathering the native fruits. First the wild strawberry, and later the big blueberries that grow in the sandy pine woods. Of each fruit, in turn, she makes delicious jams, seals them in stone jars of various sizes, and sells them to regular customers in the nearby town.

For years this occupation has given this woman a summer each year in the delightful climate and she does not work herself to death, either.

MARTHA HOLDEN.

* * *

I have read so many interesting and valuable suggestions in the Peace Page that I thought that perhaps you and the readers of The Blade might be interested in a novel way that my sister who lives in the east makes pin money that would be considered by some a good income. Some years ago she was presented with a beautiful Angora cat. It was the most beautiful animal I ever saw, with its soft, silky fur so long that it touched the floor when it walked and such expressive eyes that it seemed to talk with them. Every person who saw that beautiful cat was in love with it and wanted to buy it, but as it was not for sale, all their liberal offers of money were refused, but my sister sent away and purchased another beauty to mate with Queen, as she called the first one, and when after a while the little baby kittens arrived there was great rejoicing all around the neighborhood, and as soon as the little babies were old enough to get along without their mother's care, they were sold to friends at $5 each, the six kittens bringing $30. It was not long before another lot of little beauties arrived and were sold to people who promised to give them good homes.

Then sister decided to take up the rearing of Angora cats on a larger scale, and by the purchase of more full grown cats and by keeping several of the best kittens from her original pair, she soon had kittens to ship to the distant customers, who had heard of them through those who had been lucky enough to secure one of the kittens at first. She has improved on her first stock by proper mating and has sold several kittens as high as $40 and $50 each, she has sent kittens by express to people who lived over 2,000 miles away and they reached their destination in fine condition.

In three years from the time she sold the first kitten she had sold enough to pay for a nice little home.

She does not want to make a regular business of it as her husband is in business and doing well and he will not let her make work of what is now a pleasure to her; for that reason she now keeps only a few choice beauties for her own pleasure, and will not dispose of any of the kittens unless the purchaser is a reliable person and loves cats, thus insuring them a good home.

I write the above to show that there are more ways than one to make pin money. We may not be able to paint or do fancy work but there are other ways that lead to the same "pin money" if we only look around. I myself pick up a few extra dollars every year with my fancy chickens. I have a pen of a new breed called "Buttercups," which I sell at from $3 to $5 each as soon as they are old enough to ship to poultrymen who want breeding stock. I also get 25 cents each for all the eggs during the hatching season. I will tell you about my chickens at some future time if you think The Blade readers would be interested. Wishing all a happy and prosperous New Year, I am, yours very truly, Mrs. C. B., Eagle, W. Va.

* * *

I make pin money by selling yeast cakes to my grocery. It has proved so successful that I send a formula which makes from 400 to 600 cakes.

I take 20 yeast cakes, soak a few hours, and in the evening scald some flour; when cool put in yeast and set sponge; in morning scald flour with strong hop water, when cool put in the sponge; let rise and stir down three or four times, then mix with meal; roll out and cut with a biscuit cutter; dry well.—Mrs. E. J. Predmore.

* * *

Aunt Janet writes: "If this suggestion will help I shall be so glad, for I know many women who need money.

I believe every woman has an inborn desire to make some money really her own. When I had to support my family I reasoned out my problem by this rule: That what fashion dictates a woman must wear, at least 90 per cent of women will have. The demand was already created for large hats, and these called for a plentiful head of hair, and as nature has not been lavish in supplying women with that beautiful adornment, I undertook to help fill the deficiency, and I have been very successful. I first went to a good hair dresser who gave all the instructions I needed. Then I bought the necessary tools to work with, put up my sign: "Switches Made to Order from Your Combings," and soon I had work. My first month's work netted me a little more than $100. I am still in the work and expect to furnish a six-room house with new furniture this year with the proceeds of my labor.

The work is not hard; it is nearly all profit; it is light, and for 3 cents parcel post will carry a three-stem switch several hundred miles. So by a little careful advertising in the county papers near you, there is no reason why any woman, with business ability, may not take up the work with the full assurance, if she is honest and does her work well, she will meet with success.

## THE COZY CORNER

**OUR MOTTO:**

**Here we meet for Health, Happiness and Good cheer.**

**A SAD STORY**

I want to write especially to the girls that they may know the value of a note and the great necessity of reading over all writings before signing them. In 1900 mother and I signed papers or writings against our will, but hurriedly, so that we were defrauded out of our farm lands and money. It killed mother, and now I am living alone in poverty, because of this. My house is in miserable condition, but I see the old home where mother and I lived for fifty-eight years, and sometimes I have gotten along on a dollar a week in order to stay here.

No one knows what poverty is like till it comes to one's door, and every girl ought to know the value of a note.

Hard work has been my lot in life; I have read your paper many years, and the S. S. lessons are especially interesting.—E. J. J. R.

**SPLENDID ADVICE**

Dear friends of the Peace Page—I think the Peace Page was well named, as it tends to bring peace into every home. I have taken the Blade for three years, and think it a fine paper. I always read the poems first, then the letters. Girls, let your parents come first in your family. Sometimes it may seem that they are working against you, but they are not. Let your love go out to your brother, also, for it is he who needs your love. It is he who is weaker and is more apt to go astray. I think if parents were more considerate of their sons there would be fewer boys leave home. Friends who are downhearted or discouraged—trust in God: He will help you.—Anna V., Pennsylvania.

**WANTS INFORMATION**

I am very desirous of information on several subjects, and I thought quite likely that from such a large circle I could gain my information. Will someone, through these columns, tell me what I should do with Easter lily bulbs which I potted in the early spring? Where should I keep them, and will they bloom next spring? Will narcissus bulbs sprout the second time? I have reference to those that bloomed last winter and then saved. Will they bloom again? Has anyone in this number of readers ever had any experience with iron water for use in washing clothes? If some experienced sisters would please answer these questions I should be very grateful to them.

If the opportunity is afforded me, I should be delighted to be numbered in your merry, instructive circle again.—Brown-Eyed Maid of Buckeye State.

**SUSTAINED BY FAITH**

I have just read Regina Bowman's letter of North Carolina. It was an interesting letter because of the thought being so beautifully expressed, and then it is especially interesting to me because it is from my native state. I was born in the dear Old North State and lived there until I was about 14 years of age, when my parents moved to the little mountain state of West Virginia. Aunt Fannie of Indiana, I have just read your letter. I hope you will write again. Yes, we mothers often become discouraged with so many household cares upon us and are almost ready to give up in despair. But faith, love and hope strengthen us as we pass along life's way. Thus we travel on.—Mountain Sister, West Virginia.

**THE HOME LONGING**

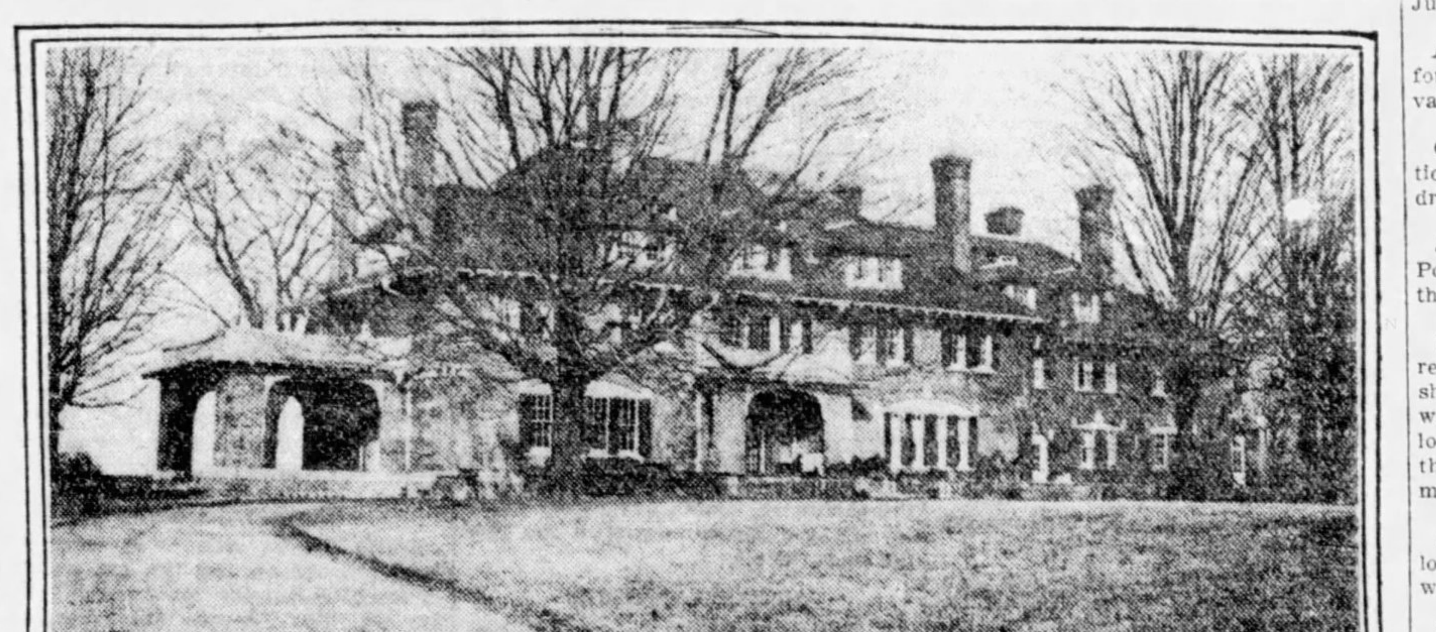
This is Sunday evening, and it is snowing a little, and as I sit by my window watching the flakes come slowly down, my mind is filled with thoughts of my childhood home, where it seems to me was the happiest place I have ever found. When in the long winter evenings after the chores were all done, we would sit around a big fireplace that looked so warm and cheerful. Do you know what made it that way? It was because mother was there, ever ready to share our joys and sorrows. All that is long passed, and I sometimes go back to the old home place, now vacant, and walk on its overgrown paths, look in at its desolate windows, till a thought and feeling arise within me that I can never express.—Elzora H., Indiana.

**DESCRIBES HER HOME TOWN**

The scenery around Leavenworth, Ind., is beautiful. It is surrounded by high, rugged hills. About five mile from Leavenworth is the Wyandotte cave, visited by so many. It is noted for its beauty. It is a delightful place in summer; it has two routes, and one can go through it in about 12 hours. About a mile from Leavenworth is situated an island in the Ohio river where the Confederate General Hynise crossed during the Civil War. Brandenburg is about 20 miles from Leavenworth. There is where General Morgan crossed, and where General Thompson, the Union general, followed him. The button mill employs 35 men. It is the most prosperous business in town. The buttons are made from mussel shells caught in the river. These shells are very expensive. Thousands and thousands of shells are gathered every year and brought here to be made into buttons. The skiff shop here was started in 1832, and has been going ever since. Skiffs are made and shipped to all points down the river. At times a lot of barges are built at the river. These barges are used to tow coal and other products up and down the river. Leavenworth carries on commerce all up and down the Ohio river.

Many a boy who was regarded as of no account in his own town has gone from home and developed into a shining light.

## A $500,000 Home Turned Into a Rest Cure



THE Uplands, the $500,000 country home of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman at Mount Kisco, N. Y., where she has entertained at week-end parties the smartest of society, has been formally opened as a fashionable rest cure.

"The physicians say that each patient must have his own table," Mrs. Harriman said in explaining her scheme to make money now that her husband will retire from business because of illness. "The house can accommodate as many as ten patients, but there probably never will be as many as that at one time, for some patients may prefer two or three rooms." Mrs. Harriman will superintend the rest cure herself. She and her husband will retain their town house, but Mrs. Harriman will spend two or three days a week at the rest cure home to see that things are run right.

"This estate, with more than 200 acres, its greenhouses, tennis courts, gardens and stock, is a very expensive place to run," said Mrs. Harriman, "so I just thought I might as well turn it to some use. The real reason for doing so is that Mr. Harriman's health is not good, and I am compelling him to give up business on the first of February for awhile, until he gets strong. In order to permit him to do so I intend not only to economize, but to turn this place into a paying proposition. At least I hope I shall."

## MERRY-GO-ROUND

**TRY TO:**

**Do all the good you can,**
**To all the people you can,**
**In all the ways you can,**
**Just as long as you can.**

**Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.**

**HORSE RESPONDS TO KINDNESS**

Dear Blade Readers—Just a few words from a city girl who has always longed for a western life on the plains, where I could enjoy horseback riding all day long and be with all kinds of horses.

What I love most in life is to ride or drive high spirited horses. I have a thoroughbred race horse I broke myself. He was very stubborn and nervous. I took him and treated him very kindly and always had a kind word for him, and now I can drive or race with him and he is always ready to obey me. One should always use kindness with nervous animals, when they can be trained without much trouble.

I have been a reader of The Blade for years and always watch for western-ers' letters, as I so enjoy reading them. Would like to hear from some people of the ranches and some cowgirls' experience.—Brown Eyed Jennie of Indiana.

**BANISH THE SALOONS**

If I should ever see the day when suffrage is granted, I will go to the polls not to vote for the party, but for the man. The suffragists should have this as a watchword: "Local option now and forever! Banish the saloons!"—The sentiments of a 15-year-old girlie from Maryland.

**A GREEN MOUNTAIN GIRL**

I live in the Green Mountain state, in the town of Poultney, and about 13 miles from here is the beautiful Lake St. Catherine. It is one mile and a half wide and eight miles long. It is a fine summer resort. Many from the city visit it each summer. I am a girl of 16 and always try to look on the sunny side of life—Dowle.

**ONCE A TENNESSEEAN**

Dear Friends—I am a reader of The Blade and always enjoy reading the editor's and your nice letters so much, but don't see as many from this part of California as old Tennessee, from which state I came.

We now live near Partersville on an orange ranch, which certainly is a lovely place. Enjoy going out to the beautiful golden orange trees. We are very well pleased with our new California home, although we get rather lonesome to see our old home and friends at times. We have many friends and relatives we would be so glad to see and hope to meet them again sometime. I would be pleased to hear from more of the dear Tennessee people.—Mrs. B. L., California.

**A NEW MEXICO LETTER**

The mountains are only a few miles from my home and it certainly is great sport to go camping there for a week or two, and to visit the Mexican towns. Some are noted for their old ruins and others for various things. There is an apple orchard in one of the towns 104 years old and still bearing fruit. The Mexican towns are situated chiefly along the mountains, the houses are principally built of mud or adobe. They have no streets, just build their houses where they desire and make the streets around them. They are friendly to the white people and are eager to learn the English language.

We take a trip over in the Rio Grande Valley in the fall to get fruit, and, of course, it is needless to say it is a most enjoyable outing.

Horseback riding is my chief occupation.—Daughter of the Plains.

**FROM HOLLISTER, CAL.**

I will give you an idea of what is raised outside of the orchards and alfalfa fields.

There are seven galvanized big hay barns that they store hay in for the market. These hold 17,000 tons of hay that sell from $12 to $25 a ton from the time it is stored until the harvest season again.—N. J. W., Cal.

### Rainy Day Fun for Children.

It is always advisable to provide some easy employment for the wet days which may descend on a houseful of children on holidays. Even apart from the wet days, there is always the period before the bedtime of the bigger boys and girls when the delights of the day must be relinquished for something more conducive to rest.

If the holiday is in the country excellent playthings are provided in the horse chestnuts. Any normal boy or girl will invent a number of games in which they may be used, and the most fascinating sets of dolls' furniture may be made from them by the help of match stems for legs and arms. It must be remembered, however, that the juice which children may get on their clothes through cutting up the chestnuts leaves a brown stain which is almost impossible to remove.

Melon seeds are always greatly in request once their fascination becomes known. They should be washed and spread in the sun to dry, after which they may be threaded into delightful chains and bracelets. A more elaborate scheme is to use the seeds in embroidery (after the fashion of sequins). Besides the grotesque designs which will suggest themselves to the boys and girls, flower patterns may be carried out, the seeds serving as flower petals, or, better still, as the ears of oats or wheat.

**ADDRESSES WANTED**

Requin Bowman, N. C.
S. J. S., Colorado.
Mr. Myrick, Cal.
Mrs. Elsie Alvis, Oregon.
Clinton Anderson, Ark.
A Contented Man, Ark.
Teacher of Arkansas.
Mrs. H. D., of Maryland.
Mrs. M. F. B., of Michigan.
Safford E. Davis.
Verdie Stewart, Showns, Tenn.
Tulan Roe, Fancher, Tenn.

## OUR COOK BOOK

**Hickorynut Cake**—Two cups fine white sugar creamed with one-half cup butter; three eggs, two-thirds cup of sweet milk, one heaping teaspoon baking powder, sifted with three cups flour, one cup hickorynut meats; fill cake pan with layer of cake dough, a layer of raisins, a sprinkle of hickory nut meats. Bake in a steady, not too hot, oven.—Mrs. J. L. S., Ind.

**Proper Proportion.**—A short time ago I saw in the page a request from a contributor for the correct proportion of soda and cream tartar. I do not know how to make baking powder from them, but will give the directions for biscuit, cake and cookies and if the lady will use them in that way she will not care for baking powder. For cake and cookies, one level teaspoon cream of tartar, one-half level teaspoon soda for one cup sweet milk. For biscuit, one level teaspoon soda, two level teaspoons cream of tartar for one cup sweet milk.—Mrs. M. E. W., Washington.

**Ginger Snaps**—One pint sorghum molasses, one cup lard heated together; one quart flour, two teaspoons soda, one teaspoon ginger, two of cinnamon. Let this dough cool, then add flour enough to roll. Roll thin and bake quickly. These never fail to snap.—Mrs. O. P. B., Ind.

**Molasses Cake.** — One-half cup sugar, one-half cup baking molasses, lard the size of an egg, one cup buttermilk, two cups flour, one cup raisins, season; bake in slow oven.—Mrs. G. B., Pa.

**Yeast Recipe**—Cook three or four large potatoes; drain and mash them, then pour the water they were boiled in on them; put in one-half cup sugar and one teaspoonful salt; let cool, then put in one yeast cake that had been dissolved in a little warm water. Stir well, set in a warm place. When it is light set your sponge and put in a warm place to raise; when light, stiffen; at working put in salt, and a little shortening improves it; let rise again, then form into cakes and let rise, then bake.—Mrs. G. E. L.

**Eggless Squash or Pumpkin Pie**—Stew the squash or pumpkin till very dry and press through a colander; to each pint of this allow one tablespoon of butter, beat in while warm one cup of brown sugar or molasses; a little salt, one tablespoon of cinnamon, one teaspoon of ginger and one-half teaspoon of soda, a little allspice may be added, but it darkens the pies; roll a few crackers very fine and add a handful to batter, or thicken with two tablespoons of flour or one of cornstarch. As the thickening properties of pumpkins vary, some judgment must be used in adding milk.—Mrs. F. P.

## A Line a Day

I.

The Peace Page has been to me a benediction.—B. M.

II.

It is best to pass the troubles by and think only of the pleasures and blessings we are favored with from above.—J. D., Ark.

III.

This is indeed a busy world. But we should not get too busy to take time to be thankful to our Heavenly Father for the many blessings that He is continually bestowing upon us.—M. S.

IV.

I live in the hilly part of Weekly county, Tenn., on the farm, and am as happy as the birds that sing around my door.—Lark, of Tennessee.

V.

My hobby is being ever ready to lend a helping hand.—Mrs. L. O., Tennessee.

VI.

Out o' doors where beauty is, is where lies enchantment; where there is real life. It is like the Sabbath, a stile between the fields of toil, where we may kneel and pray or sit and meditate.—Mrs. F. H., Indiana.

VII.

Age doesn't make any difference with love.—Chubby Sister, West Virginia.

**INDIA'S DEMAND FOR GOLD**

The important effect of India prosperity on the demand for the precious metals is well known. For the ten months to October 31 India has taken from London a total of £10,947,463 in gold, an unprecedented amount, while the total value of its silver purchases has been £8,950,500, or about £2,000,000 less than the gold. The silver takings have not fallen off, but are greater than for several years past. The approximate quantities represented by these values are 2,816,100 ounces gold and 77,170,500 ounces of silver being, respectively, about 15 per cent and 35 per cent of the world's production.

## Our Correspondents

Mrs. M. McD. wants the address of Juniata of Oregon at once.

Another request has been received for the address of Jennie of Pennsylvania. Work awaits her.

Gladheart has several communications waiting if she will send her address.

Josie Worthy wishes that Florence Potter would print some stories about the Indians.

It was a real sorrow to me when I read that Elizabeth had passed on, for she was a good friend to me, but who would not pass on while they were so loved and missed? It is beautiful that the Peace Page may stand as a memorial to her.—O. A. R.

J. E. S., W. Va., writes of a great love of flowers and the "enjoyment of work, whatever it may be."

From Welcome, Va., comes this message: "I want to encourage the good sisters who are fighting the card table."

Mr. Joshua Skeeles, a lifelong reader of The Blade, was 93 years old in August. Mr. Skeeles enjoys the happiness of being a great-great-grandfather.

"The Peace Page Letters help me immensely, as they are so full of good suggestions and sunshine."—Mrs. G., Pa.

Mary E. Williams wants you all to know how much she appreciates your post cards and letters.

News awaits Wilber Landsberry at this office.—M. H.

Mrs. L. J. Graves, of Arkansas, who sends two of the children's prayers, asks: "Will Only A Girl, who wrote the scenery letter of Tennessee, write to me? I, too, have visited many caves in Tennessee when I was only a girl. Oh, those happy bygone days."

**POST CARD EXCHANGE**

Ray and Brown Pressley, Speedwell, Neb.
Charlie James, Rockton, W. Va.
Florence Nickwin, Medina, Ohio.
Blanch Reip, Frameton, W. Va.
Gladys Kennedy, Waverly, W. Va.
Mabel Rogers, Waynesfield, Ohio.
Mary Lou Holley, Meadow View, Va.
Rosa Ella Colby, Meadow View, Va.
Mildred G. Smith, Andover, N. Y.
Mintie Williams, Reedy, W. Va.
Charles McCann, Fincaster, Ohio.
Josephine Collins, Reedsville, W. Va.
Rissie Hazelwood, Pleasant Hill, Va.
Mae Alberta Wealhenit, R. D. No. 1, Rohnsburg, Pa.
Hazel Marie Yorty, Sparks, W. Va.
Bessie Russell, Leaman, N. C.
Irene Sargent, Canton, Ill.
Della B. Hill, Palemo, W. Va.
Thelma C. Cox, Dodson, Va.
Dora E. Cooke, Maynardsville, Tenn.

### Just for Fun

Philadelphia Ledger.

What is the difference between a choirmaster and a lady's dress? The one trains the choir, the other acquires a train.

What is the difference between a farmer and a dressmaker? One gathers what he sows and the other sews what she gathers.

Why is a washerwoman like Saturday? Because she brings in the clothes (close) of the week.

What is the greatest feat in the eating line that was ever known? That which recorded a man who bolted a door, after which he threw up a sash and then swallowed a whole story.

What is that from which you can take away the whole and still have some left? The word "wholesome."

## BOYS AND GIRLS

**For Good Attendance.**

My youngest brother and I go to school every day. I am in the sixth grade and he is in the eighth grade. Last year we each got a certificate for going to school regular. I am fond of riddles; I am sending one:

"Down in the meadow
There is a bright light,
All saddled, all bridled,
All ready for a fight."

I think the answer to the last one from California Violet is blood. I do not know the answer to the first one. Would like to exchange post cards.—Blue Eyes of North Eastern, Pa.

**A New York State Girl.**

Wisconsin Boy, I enjoyed your letter very much. Write again and tell us your real name. I like to know the real names of boys and girls who write to The Blade. For pets I have a dog, a colt, two kittens, a bird and six goldfish. I take great pleasure with them. I wish you all a happy New Year.—Ruth Tyrrell.

**Riddle Answered.**

The answer to Geraldine Evans' riddle: A man sitting on a three-legged stool has a chicken leg in his lap. Up came a dog and snatched the leg of chicken. The man jumps up and throws the stool and makes the dog give up the one leg. Your true friend—Florence Plummer.

**Seventy Grandchildren**

Esther C. Solmon, aged 10, New Berlin, Pa., says that her grandmother, Mrs. B. F. Solomon, is 66 years old, has had 12 children, 10 now living, 70 grandchildren and 13 great-grandchildren.

**Two Riddles.**

Dear boys and girls— As I have seen only one letter from California, I will write one and send a few riddles. I think the answers to California violets are age and money. Here are my riddles:

Little Nancy Etticote,
In a white petticoat,
With a red nose:
The longer she stands
The shorter it grows.

Round as a biscuit,
Busy as a bee:
What could the answer be?
A California Friend.

**Empire State Heard From.**

I think it a great shame that there are not many letters published from the Empire state. Now let some of us girls and boys of this state write to The Blade and show the people what a lively state this is.—Georgia O. W. Longee, New York.

We should like letters from the New York state boys and girls, Georgia, and are glad you are stirring them up. New York state has so many interesting places and we like to have the children write about them.—M. H.

**A Young Sportsman.**

We have a fish house on Gull Lake and I have caught four fish this year, two of which were six-pounders. Last year I got several, one being a 16-pound pickerel. I like to hunt best, and, living on a farm, I have a good chance. Well, I hope you will all get through examinations this year. Your friend.—Arden White Brainerd, Minnesota.

**SHORT AND SWEET.**

Mary Louise Ball, Glenville, W. Va., has a Shetland pony, named Mark Tapley, who will shake hands with her. Also a rabbit.

Hazel Jones, Otter Lake, Mich., is 11 years old and is auntie to her sister's new baby boy. She loves to read Blade letters, and asks for birthday cards on January 29th.

Mae Dickinson's cat, named Jennie, has a tail that drags on the ground.

Sybil Caldwell, Mattis, W. Va., has a big shepherd dog. Sybil wants letters.

Sadie Burch and Flora Patterson, of Hayesville, N. C., both say: "I am a lover of the Peace Page, and can hardly wait till it comes."

Annie Baker, Beallsville, Ohio, numbers guinea pigs among her pets.

Beaulah Cutlip, W. Va., has a pet mule that will lie down, shut his eyes and play dead, when commanded.

Myrtle Smalley, Eagle, Mich., likes to read the boys' and girls' letters.

Huldah A. Howell, of Ohio, writes: "I like the country best. We raise lots of chickens and turkeys. Last year we sold 5 turkeys for Christmas market. We have one dog, his name is Rover, and two maltese cats. Their names are Katie and Bluebell."

Bennie Jewett, of Hyde Park, Vermont, says: "For pets I have a yearling heifer named Ruby, and a kitten named Sammy. I would like to see some letters from Vermont and some adventure stories. Good wishes.

Christina Forker, Knox, Ind.: "I am in the seventh grade. My hobby is music and I like sewing very much. For pets I have a dog named Prince and a cat named Tibbs.

## POETS' CORNER

**NO SECTS IN HEAVEN**

By Mrs. E. H. J. Cleaveland.

Talking of sects till late one eve,
Of the various doctrines the saints believe,
That night I stood in a troubled dream
By the side of a darkly flowing stream.

And a "Churchman" down to the river came:
When I heard a strange voice call his name,
"Good father, stop; when you cross this tide
You must leave your robes on the other side."

But the aged father did not mind;
And his long gown floated out behind,
As down to the stream his way he took,
His pale hands clasping a gilt-edged book.

"I'm bound for heaven, and when I'm there
I shall want my book of Common Prayer;
And, though I put on a starry crown,
I shall feel quite lost without my gown."

Then he fixed his eyes on the shining track,
But his gown was heavy and held him back,
And the poor old father tried in vain
A single step in the flood to gain.

I saw him again on the other side,
But his silk gown floated on the tide;
And no one asked, in that blissful spot,
Whether he belonged to "the Church" or not.

Then down to the river a Quaker strayed;
His dress of a sober hue was made.
"My coat and hat must be all of gray;
I cannot get in any other way."

Then he buttoned his coat straight up to his chin,
And staidly, solemnly waded in,
And his broad-brimmed hat he pulled down tight
Over his forehead so cold and white.

But a strong wind carried away his hat;
A moment he silently sighed over that;
And then, as he gazed to the further shore,
The coat slipped off and was seen no more.

As he entered heaven his suit of gray
Went quietly sailing, away, away;
And none of the angels questioned him
About the width of his beaver's brim.

Next came Dr. Watts, with a bundle of psalms
Tied nicely up in his aged arms,
And hymns as man, a very wise thing,
That the people in heaven "all round" might sing.

But I thought he heaved an anxious sigh
As he saw that the river ran broad and high,
And looked rather surprised as, one by one
The psalms and hymns in the wave went down.

And after his, with his MSS.,
Came Wesley, the pattern of godliness;
But he cried: "Dear me, what shall I do?
The water has soaked them through and through."

And there on the river far and wide,
As they went down the swollen tide;
And the saint, astonished, passed through alone,
Without his manuscripts, up to the throne.

Then gravely walking, two saints by name
Down to the stream together came;
But, as they stopped at the river's brink,
I saw one saint from the other shrink.

"Sprinkled or plunged, may I ask you, friend,
How you attained to life's great end?
"Thus, with a few drops on my brow."
"But I have been dipped, as you'll see me now,
And I really think, it will hardly do,
As I'm close communion to cross with you;
You're bound, I know, to the realms of bliss,
But you must go that way, and I'll go this."

Then straightway plunging with all his might,
Away to the left—his friend to the right,
Apart they went from this world of sin,
But at last together they entered in.

And now, when the river was rolling on,
A Presbyterian church went down;
Of women there seemed an innumerable throng,
But the men I could count as they passed along.

And concerning the road, they could never agree,
The old or the new way, which it could be;
Nor ever a moment paused to think
That both would lead to the river's brink.

And a sound of murmuring, long and loud,
Came ever up from the moving crowd:
"You're in the old way, and I'm in the new;
That is the false and this is the true;"
Or, "I'm in the old way, and you're in the new:
That is the false, and this is the true."

But the brethren seemed only to speak;
Modest the sisters walked; and meek.
And if even one of them chanced to say
What troubles she met with on the way,
How she longed to pass to the other side,
Nor feared to cross over the swelling tide.

A voice arose from the brethren then
"Let no one speak but the 'holy men;'
For have ye not heard the words of Paul,
"Oh, let the women keep silence all?"

I watched them long in my curious dream,
Till they stood by the borders of the stream;
Then, just as I thought, the two ways met;
But all the brethren were talking yet,
And would talk on, till the heaving tide
Carried them over, side by side—
Side by side, for the way was one,
The toilsome journey of life was done;
And all who in Christ the Savior died
Came out alike on the other side.

No forms or crosses or books had they;
No gowns of silk or suits of gray;
No creeds to guide them, or MSS.;
For all had put on Christ's righteousness.

**WE MISS THEE AT HOME**

Do we miss thee at home? Yes, we miss thee
Since the hour we bade thee adieu,
And prayers have encircled thy pathway,
From anxious hearts loving and true.

That the Saviour would guide and protect thee,
As far from the loved ones you roam
And whisper whene'er thou art saddened
We miss thee, we miss thee at home.

The shadows of evening are falling;
Oh, where is the wanderer now?
The breeze that floats lightly around us,
Perchance will soon visit his brow.

The message we are watching:
Oh, why wilt thou roam?
Our hearts have grown sad and dejected—
We miss thee, we miss thee at home.

**BINGEN ON THE RHINE**

(By Caroline S. Norton.)

A soldier of the legion lay dying in Algiers;
There was lack of woman's nursing, there was dearth of woman's tears;
But a comrade stood beside him, while his life-blood ebbed away,
And bent with pitying glances, to hear what he might say.
The dying soldier faltered as he took that comrade's hand.
And he said, "I never more shall see my own, my native land;
Take a message and a token to some distant friends of mine,
For I was born at Bingen at Bingen on the Rhine.

"Tell my brothers and companions, when they meet and crowd around
To hear my mournful story in the pleasant vineyard ground,
That we fought the battle bravely, and when the day was done
Full many a corpse lay gastly pale beneath the setting sun.
"And 'midst the dead and dying were some grown old in wars.
The death wound on their gallant breast the last of many scars.
But some were young and suddenly beheld life's morn decline.
And one had come from Bingen, fair Bingen on the Rhine.
"Tell my mother that her other son shall comfort her old age,
And I was aye a truant bird that thought his home a cage;
For my father was a soldier, and even as a child
My heart leaped forth to hear him tell of struggles fierce and wild.

"And when he died and left us to divide his scanty hoard.
I let them take whate'er they would, but kept my father's sword;
And with boyish love I hung it where the bright light used to shine
On the cottage wall at Bingen, calm Bingen on the Rhine.

"Tell my sister not to weep for me and sob with drooping head
When the troops are marching home again with glad and gallant tread,
But look upon them proudly, with a calm and steadfast eye,
For her brother was a soldier, too, and not afraid to die.

"And if a comrade seek her love, I ask her in my name
To listen to him kindly without regret or shame
And to hang the old sword in its place (my father's sword and mine)
For the honor of old Bingen, dear Bingen on the Rhine.

"There's another—not a sister—in the happy days gone by
You'd have known her by the merriment that sparkled in her eye;
Too innocent for coquetry, too fond for idle scorning—
O friend, I fear the lightest heart makes sometimes heaviest mourning;

"Tell her the last night of my life (for ere the moon be risen
My body will be out of pain—my soul be out of prison)
I dream'd I stood with her, and saw the yellow sunlight shine
On the vine-clad hills of Bingen—fair Bingen on the Rhine.

"I saw the blue Rhine sweep along—I heard or seemed to hear,
The German songs we used to sing, in chorus sweet and clear;
And down the pleasant river, and up the slanting hill,
The echoing chorus sounded through the evening calm and still.

"And her glad blue eyes were on me as we passed with friendly talk
Down many a path beloved of yore, and well remembered walk,
And her little hand lay lightly, confidently in mine;
But we'll meet no more at Bingen—loved Bingen on the Rhine."

His voice grew faint and hoarser—his grasp was childish weak—
His eyes put on a dying look—he sighed and ceased to speak;
His comrade bent to lift him, but the spark of life had fled—
The soldier of the legion in a foreign land was dead.

And the soft moon rose up slowly, and calmly she looked down
On the red sand of the battlefield, with bloody corpses strown;
Yes, calmly on that dreadful scene her pale light seemed to shine,
As it shown on distant Bingen—fair Bingen on the Rhine.

**SONGS WANTED**

God Speed the Right.
Paul Jones.
White Man's Burden.
When the Frost is on the Pumpkin.
Lillie Shaw.
Fatal Wedding.
Old Pee Der.
Holy Bible, Book Divine.
Tommie's Prayer.
Put on Your Old Gray Bonnet.


## LIFE'S STRUGGLE WITH ILLNESS

**Mrs. Stewart Tells How She Suffered from 16 to 45 years old—How Finally Cured.**

Euphemia, Ohio.—"Because of total ignorance of how to care for myself when verging into womanhood, and from taking cold when going to school, I suffered from a displacement, and each month I had severe pains and nausea which always meant a lay-off from work for two to four days from the time I was 16 years old.

"I went to Kansas to live with my sister and while there a doctor told me of the Pinkham remedies but I did not use them then as my faith in patent medicines was limited. After my sister died I came home to Ohio to live and that has been my home for the last 18 years.

"The Change of Life came when I was 47 years old and about this time I saw my physical condition plainly described in one of your advertisements. Then I began using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I cannot tell you or any one the relief it gave me in the first three months. It put me right where I need not lay off every month and during the last 18 years I have not paid out two dollars to a doctor, and have been blest with excellent health for a woman of my age and I can thank Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for it.

"Since the Change of Life is over I have been a maternity nurse and being wholly self-supporting I cannot over estimate the value of good health. I have now earned a comfortable little home just by sewing and nursing since I was 52 years old. I have recommended the Compound to many with good results, as it is excellent to take before and after childbirth."—Miss EVELYN ADELIA STEWART, Euphemia, Ohio.

**If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.**

## Catarrh

The accompanying illustration shows how Dr. Blosser's Catarrh Remedy reaches all parts of the head, nose, throat and lungs that become affected by catarrh.

This remedy is composed of herbs, leaves, flowers, and berries (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs), which are smoked in a small clean pipe or made into a cigarette tube. The medicated fumes are inhaled in a perfectly natural way.

A five days' free trial of the remedy, a small pipe and also an illustrated booklet explaining catarrh will be mailed upon request. Simply write a postal card or letter to

Dr. J. W. Blosser, 254 Walton St., Atlanta, Ga.

## ECZEMA

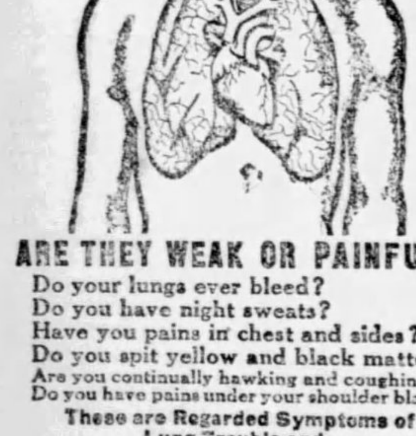
Also Called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk-Crust, Weeping Skin, etc.

**ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY,** and when I say cured, I mean just what I say—C-U-R-E-D, and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Remember, I make this broad statement after putting twelve years of my time on this one disease and handling in the meantime nearly half of a million cases of this dreadful disease. Now, I do not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will write me TODAY, I will send you a **FREE TRIAL** of my mild, soothing, guaranteed treatment that will convince you more in a day than I or anyone else could in a month's time. If you are disgusted and discouraged, just give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me today I believe you will enjoy more real comfort than you had ever thought this world holds for you. Just try it and you will see I am telling you the truth.

**Dr. J. E. Cannaday,**
806 Court Block, Sedalia, Mo.
References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.

Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

## YOUR LUNGS



**ARE THEY WEAK OR PAINFUL?**
Do your lungs ever bleed?
Do you have night sweats?
Have you pains in chest and sides?
Do you spit yellow and black matter?
Are you continually hawking and coughing?
Do you have pains under your shoulder blades?

These are Regarded Symptoms of Lung Trouble and

## CONSUMPTION

You should take immediate steps to check the progress of these symptoms. The longer you allow them to advance and develop, the more deep seated and serious your condition becomes.

**We Stand Ready to Prove to You** absolutely that Lung Germine, the German Treatment, has cured completely and permanently case after case of Consumption (Tuberculosis), Chronic Bronchitis, Catarrh of the Lungs, Catarrh of the Bronchial Tubes and other lung troubles. Many sufferers who had lost all hope and who had been given up by physicians have been permanently cured by Lung Germine. It is not only a cure for Consumption but a preventative. If your lungs are merely weak and the disease has not yet manifested itself, you can prevent its development, you can build up your lungs and system to their normal strength and capacity. Lung Germine has cured advanced Consumption, in many cases over five years ago, and the patients remain strong and in splendid health today.

**Let Us Send You the Proof—Proof that will Convince any Judge or Jury on Earth**

We will gladly send you the proof of many remarkable cures, also a FREE TRIAL of Lung Germine together with our new 40-page book (in colors) on the treatment and care of consumption and lung trouble.

JUST SEND YOUR NAME
LUNG GERMINE CO. 403 Rae Block, JACKSON, MICH.


Don't fail to read the Classified Opportunities column on Page 8.

# Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

### NEW ZEALAND

Kindly give a short history of New Zealand.—A. G. J., Springwater, N. Y.

The islands were first discovered by a dutch sea captain from Batavia, who chanced upon them in 1642, but did not land. Captain Cook was the next recorded comer. He visited the group in 1769, mapping them out and describing the shores and the natives. Thereafter many people came from all parts of the world and in 1814 missionaries from New South Wales, headed by Samuel Marsden. The islands were inhabited by Maoris, who are a branch of a race found in Hawaii, Samoa and other Pacific islands. Two colonizing companies resolved to plant settlers in the islands and on one of them reached Wellington in 1840, which forced the British authorities to dispatch a man-of-war to the islands for the purpose of annexing them. The captain hoisted the Union Jack on January 22, 1840, and made a treaty with the natives by which their lands were guaranteed them and they accepted British rule. In 1833 the colonists were given self-government. For the next 20 years the working of the constitution was complicated by the existence of provincial councils in the scattered settlements which were finally abolished in 1879. For some time there was much warfare carried on with the natives who were hard to conquer. In 1861 gold was found in several different places which brought thousands of diggers into the islands. Public affairs were largely controlled by the wealthier class, but in 1877 this system was changed and the people gained more control in the governmental affairs. The country suffered an industrial depression from 1879 until 1895, but since then the colony has enjoyed and regained a remarkable degree of prosperity.

### THOMAS SCOTT

Will you please print a short biography of Thomas Scott?—S. M. K., Valparaiso, Ind.

Thomas Scott, the English Anglican clergyman and Bible commentator, was born in Lincolnshire, February 4, 1747, and died in Buckinghamshire, April 16, 1821. He possessed a strong love of learning and obtained a wide knowledge of both Latin and Greek, and in 1773 took orders in the church of England. Through his friendship with John Newton he became an ardent Calvarist, defending Calvanism both in the pulpit and in the press. He was chaplain of the Lock Chapel, London, from 1785 to 1801, and was then appointed rector of Aston Sandford, where he remained until his death. His reputation rests chiefly on his "Commentary on the Bible," of which 160,000 copies have been sold.

### JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY

Please give through the Question Bureau a sketch of the life of James Whitcomb Riley.—L. M. W., Friendship, N. Y.

James Whitcomb Riley, the American poet, was born in Greenfield, Ind., 1853. He attended school during his boyhood. When he left school he became a sign painter. He soon turned strolling player and composed songs and remodeled plays for the company of which he was a member. Later he became an editorial writer on the staff of the Indianapolis Journal. In 1873 he began writing poems and contributing them to Indiana papers. Riley received the sobriquet of "The Hoosier Poet" through his verses in the Indiana dialect. This work is quite unique in American literature. Riley is not, however, limited to this, but has written with melody and imagination in literary English. His public readings from his books became very popular, especially in the western states.

### THE PINEAPPLE

Please give some information concerning the pineapple.—H. E. F., Sophia, N. C.

The pineapple is a native of the American tropics, but has been introduced in warm climates throughout the world. It grows about three feet high, bearing long, stiff, sword-shaped leaves in an elongated rosette from the center of which arises the fruit. One plant bears for 10 years or more. Immense quantities are now shipped from tropical and sub-tropical countries, the principal fields being the West Indies, Florida, Northern Africa, Queensland and Hawaii. The plant thrives best in an equable climate, where the temperature averages between 70 and 80 degrees, and where dry and rainy seasons alternate. They are never raised from the seed except for the production of new varieties, since 10 years is required to bring the plant into bearing. Crowns, slips and suckers are used instead. The crowns or the rosettes of leaves upon the fruit are little used except when the varieties are rare.

### HENRY CLAY

Please give a brief sketch of the life of Henry Clay.—W. T. H., Lost Creek, West Va.

Henry Clay was born in 1777 in Hanover county, Va. In 1806 he was elected to congress, and in 1809 chosen senator. In 1811 he was sent to the house of representatives and elected speaker. A strong advocate of nationality, he denounced the claims put forth by England as to the right of search; he was a strenuous supporter of the war with that country, and in consequence was sent, in 1814, as one of the commissioners to sign the treaty of peace at Ghent. On his return he exerted all his talents in favor of the independence of South America, and tried hard to eradicate all European influence from the American continent. Clay, however, is best known as the author of the famous Missouri Compromise, restricting slavery to the states south of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude; and also for the compromise of 1850, known as Clay's omnibus measure. He died in 1852.

### STATE FLOWERS

What are the flowers of the different states?—L. L. W., Masonville, N. Y.

The following are the state flowers: Alabama, goldenrod; Alaska, the forget-me-not; Arkansas, the apple blossom; California, the golden poppy; Colorado, the columbine; Connecticut, the mountain laurel; Delaware, the peach blossom; Florida, orange blossoms; Idaho, the syringa; Illinois, the violet; Iowa, the goldenrod; Kansas, the sunflower; Kentucky, the golden rod; Louisiana, the magnolia; Maine, the pine cone and tassel; Maryland, the black-eyed susan; Michigan, the apple blossom; Minnesota, the moccasin; Mississippi, the magnolia; Missouri, the golden rod; Montana, the bitter root; Nebraska, the golden rod; New Mexico, the cactus; New York, the golden rod; North Dakota, the wild rose; Ohio, the scarlet carnation; Oklahoma, the mistletoe; Oregon, the Oregon grape; Rhode Island, the violet; South Dakota, the anamone patens; Texas, the blue bonnet; Vermont, the red clover; Washington, the rhododendron; West Virginia, the rhododendron; Wisconsin, the violet, and Wyoming, the gentia.

### THE TURQUOIS

Please give a description of the gem known as the turquois.—H. A. B., Augusta, Ill.

The turquois is a mineral whose name alludes to its first coming into the European market through Turkey. It has been a favorite gem in the Orient from the earliest times, appearing in Egyptian jewelry of extreme antiquity. In color it varies from dull green to pale blue. In modern jewelry only the fine blues are prized. These occasionally turn green because of the drying out of the water in them, which is caused by exposure to heat or to the weather. The chief turquois mines are in Persia, but the yield there has been failing recently, and now a number of America localities have been supplying the demand. The chief locality is near Los Cerrilos, New Mexico, but it is also mined at other points in New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and California.

### KENTUCKY MARRIAGE LAWS

Will you please give a description of the marriage laws of the state of Kentucky?—Edmond, N. C.

In Kentucky marriages between whites and persons of negro descent are prohibited though marriages between cousins and step-relatives are allowed. Males and females must both be 21 years of age before they can marry without the consent of their parents.

### ARMENIA

Kindly give a short history of Armenia.—S. J. S., Ruffsdale, Pa.

Armenia is an important country of western Asia, now belonging in part to Russia, Turkey and Persia. The kingdom was first conquered by Alexander and afterwards ruled by the Parthian Arsacidae, then by the Armenian Sassanidae, and then subject to Persia. The Kurds, Persians and Russians have at times taken possession of certain portions, and horrible massacres by the Kurds were frequent occurrences. Christianity became the state religion in 289 and the Armenian church was separated from the Roman church in 491. The Armenians in Turkey have been atrociously persecuted and in 1895 many thousands of them were massacred with the apparent approval of the sultan.

### GAME LAWS OF MICHIGAN

What are the game laws of Michigan?—F. B., Pomeroy, Ohio.

Following are the game laws of Michigan: Deer, Nov. 10-Dec. 1, but for deer in red coat and fawn in spotted coat there is no open season. Deer are protected in Aranac, Bay Benzie, Cheboygan, Emmet and Leelanau counties until 1912, on Bois Blanc island (Mackinac county) until 1918. For elk, moose and caribou, there is no open season until June 16, 1913, except the elk on Boise Blanc island, which are protected until 1918. The open seasons for bear are from Nov. 1-April 1; for squirrel (black, fox or gray), Oct. 15-Dec. 1; quail (Virginia partridge), until Oct. 15, 1914; ruffed grouse (partridge), spruce hen (except on Upper Peninsula, Oct. 1-Dec. 1), Oct. 15-Dec. 1; pinnated grouse (prairie chicken), no open season; wild turkey, capercailzie, black game, hazel grouse, pheasants (English, Mongolian), wild pigeon, open season until 1910; European partridge, until 1912; dove, and no open season, plover, snipe, woodcock, duck, goose, brant or other waterfowl (except that snipe, bluebill canvasback, widgeon, redhead, pintail, whistler, spoonbill, butterball and sawbill duck, goose and brant may be hunted March 2-April 26, and goose and brant in Chippewa county any time), Sept. 1-Jan. 2.

### WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

What was the date of Washington's birthday?—C. P., Burner, W. Va.

George Washington was born February 11, 1732 (old style). The reckoning of the calendar in use at that time was changed by act of parliament in Great Britain, in 1752, the third of the month being called the 14th, thus making his birthday come on the 22d.

### INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

Kindly tell what states have adopted the initiative and referendum.—S. M., Snowden, West Va.

The states that have adopted the initiative or referendum are: Iowa, which applied referendum to all franchise grants in 1897; South Dakota, which adopted the initiative and referendum amendment in 1898; Illinois, in 1901 passed public policy law, providing for advisory referendum; Oregon passed an amendment in 1902; Los Angeles applied initiative and referendum in municipal affairs in 1903; Nevada adopted the referendum in 1905; in 1906, Montana adopted initiative and referendum; in 1908 Missouri adopted the initiative and referendum; in 1910 Arkansas adopted the initiative and referendum, and also Colorado; the state of California adopted them in 1911, and the legislatures of Washington, Wyoming, North Dakota, Nebraska, Florida, Idaho and Wisconsin have approved amendments, which will be submitted to the voters of those states.

The initiative means that the people of a city, county or state shall be given the right to propose laws and enact them by popular vote. Under it a given percentage of the voters of any political subdivision may petition that a certain measure be enacted into law. That petition, when signed by the required percentage of voters, puts the proposed law on the ballot at the next election. If the majority of the votes cast at that election are in its favor, it then becomes a law without action of any legislative body.

The recall, in politics, is a procedure by means of which undesirable officials may be recalled from office by a petition of a certain percentage of the voters for a recall election, and by an affirmative majority at each election. The principle of the recall was first devised in 1903 by Los Angeles, Cal., and its first use was the recall of the Los Angeles mayor. Certain other California and Texas towns have adopted recall provisions, and on June 1, 1908, Oregon under an initiative petition, amended her constitution whereby she became the first state providing for the removal of public officers by a recall election.

Referendum is a reference to the popular vote of a question whether a measure shall become a law. American state constitutions and amendments thereto are adopted by popular vote, and special measures are sometimes submitted by legislative action to the decision of the electors. In some cantons of Switzerland a method resembling the referendum has been practiced since the 16th century. According to the Swiss, amendments must be ratified by the Swiss electorate before they become law. Other measures must be submitted to the popular vote. From 1874 to 1891, out of 149 laws 27 were referred to the people; of these 15 were rejected. The referendum is now generally regarded as a check on hasty and class legislation.

These three propositions represent a distinct and radical departure from our system of government as organized by the fathers. We have always had a representative government; that is, instead of the people acting directly in the enactment of law, they have chosen representatives, who in their city councils, state legislatures and other law making bodies, have enacted the laws for them.

The initiative, referendum and recall introduce an element of direct democracy or pure democracy, as it might be called, into our system of government. The referendum gives the people as a whole a check upon vicious legislation. The initiative gives them the opportunity to enact a necessary and much demanded law, if by any chance the law making body has refused to obey popular sentiment when it demanded such an act. The recall is a check upon vicious and incompetent public officials and replaces our present methods of impeachment, which are rarely availed of, by a direct appeal to the people as a whole.

### MISCELLANEOUS

J. F. V., Interlaken, N. Y.—We know nothing of the organization you mention.

G. J. M., Metropole, Ill.—The organized militia is not Federal, but belongs to the various states in the Union.

B. A. G., Alliance, O.—Near the close of the civil war, General Grant was made supreme commander of all the armies of the United States. The President was, of course, the commander-in-chief over him.

O. W. C., Fairbury, Ill.—We have no references mentioning the man whom you ask about.

# Glasses Absolutely Free

**Don't Send Me One Cent**

when you answer this announcement, as I am going to mail you a brand new pair of my wonderful "Perfect Vision" glasses (known in the spectacle business as "lenses") absolutely free of charge as an advertisement.

As soon as you get them I want you to put them on your eyes, sit down in front of the open hearth one of these cold wintry nights, and you'll be agreeably surprised to discover that you can again read the very finest print in your bible with them on even by the dim firelight; you'll find that you can again thread the smallest-eyed needle you can lay your hands on, and do the finest kind of embroidery and crocheting with them on, and do it all night long, if you like, without any headaches or eye-pains, and with as much ease and comfort as you ever did in your life.

Or, if you're a sportsman and like to go out hunting occasionally, just shoulder your gun and go out into the woods some early morning when the haze is yet in the air, and you'll be greatly delighted when you drop the smallest bird off the tallest tree-top at the very first shot sure, with the help of these wonderful "Perfect Vision" glasses of mine. And in the evening, when the shadows are gathering in the twilight, you'll easily distinguish a horse from a cow out in the pasture at the greatest distance and as far as your eye can reach with them on—and this even if your eyes are so very weak now that you cannot even read the largest headlines in this paper.

**Now Don't Take My Word For It**

but send for a pair at once and try them out yourself for reading, sewing, hunting, driving, indoors, outdoors, anywhere and everywhere, anyway and everyway. Then after a thorough tryout, if you find that every word I have said about them is as honest and as true as gospel, and if they really have restored to you the absolute perfect eyesight of your early youth, you can keep them forever without one cent of pay, and

**Just Do Me A Good Turn**

by showing them around to your friends and neighbors, and speak a good word for them whenever you have the chance. Won't you help me introduce my wonderful "Perfect Vision" glasses in your locality on this easy, simple condition?

If you are a genuine, bona-fide spectacle-wearer (no children need apply) and want to do me this favor, write your name, address and age on the below four-dollar coupon at once, and this will entitle you to a pair of my famous "Perfect Vision" glasses absolutely free of charge as an advertisement.

Write your name, address and age on the below coupon at once.

$4 DR. HAUX—The Spectacle Man—ST. LOUIS, MO. $4

I herewith enclose this four-dollar coupon, which you agreed in the above advertisement to accept in full and complete payment of a brand new pair of your famous "Perfect Vision" glasses, and I am certainly going to make you stick to that contract.

My age is..............................

Name.............................. Postoffice..............................

Rural Route and Box No.............................. State..............................

## Stops Tobacco Habit in One Day

**Sanitarium Publishes Free Book Showing How Tobacco Habit Can Be Banished in From One to Five Days at Home.**

The Elders Sanitarium located at 652 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo., has published a free book showing the deadly effect of the tobacco habit, and how it can be banished in from one to five days at home.

Men who have used tobacco for more than fifty years have tried this method and say it is entirely successful, and in addition to banishing the desire for tobacco has improved their health wonderfully. This method banishes the desire for tobacco, no matter whether it is smoking, chewing, cigarettes or snuff dipping.

As this book is being distributed free, anyone wanting a copy should send their name and address at once.

**THIS WILL INTEREST MANY.**

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, neuralgia or kidney trouble, will send their address to him at 709 Carney building, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give; only tells you how he was cured after years of search for relief. Hundreds have tested it with success. —Advertisement.


## THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

**Monday, January 20.**

SENATE—After an animated discussion, the conference report on the immigration bill was rejected and sent back to conference. Charles S. Thomas was sworn in as a senator from Colorado to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Hughes, January 11, 1911. Senator La Follette introduced a bill to create a legislative drafting bureau and legislative reference division in the library of congress. Pensions for Spanish war veterans' widows and minor children were urged before the pensions committee at a hearing on the Crago bill already passed by the house.

HOUSE—The house convened at noon and considered legislation on the unanimous consent calendar. The currency reform committee postponed its session until today. The Osage Indian lands investigation was resumed before the interior department expenditures committee. California lemon growers, and Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas rice growers pleaded for a retention of tariff duties before the ways and means committee, which took up the agricultural schedule in the tariff revision hearings. Col. Goethals gave his views on Panama Canal Zone government while before the appropriations subcommittee. Representative Bates introduced a bill to abolish the Congressional Record. The agricultural appropriations bill, carrying $17,593,275, an increase over last year of $500,000, was submitted. The bill to incorporate the Rockefeller Foundation was passed by a vote of 152 to 65.

**Tuesday, January 21.**

SENATE—Senator Root, in an impassioned speech, declared that the United States either should submit the question of exemption from tolls to coastwise ships in the canal to impartial arbitration or retire from the position taken. A resolution was passed appropriating $25,000 for the inauguration ceremonies. Judge George Gray, of Delaware, was appointed a regent of the Smithsonian Institution. Senator Newlands gave notice that he would speak today on the Panama canal question in reply to Senator Root.

HOUSE—The House convened at noon, and began consideration of the army appropriation bill, which was passed. The measure carries $93,830,000 in appropriations. Charles N. Fowler, formerly a member of the house from New Jersey, presented to the currency reform committee his plan for a revised monetary system. The ways and means committee gave a hearing to persons interested in the tariff on agricultural products. Secretary of the Interior Fisher appeared before the Indian affairs committee in connection with his controversy over the Osage Indian lands with the Uncle Sam Oil Co. A further conference was agreed to on the Burnett-Dillingham immigration bill, which contains a literacy test provision. Representative Stanley, before the commerce committee, urged the passage of his bill to prevent mining and manufacturing firms from owning railroads which transport their goods. The shipping trust investigating committee resumed its hearing, with E. M. Bull testifying. An unfavorable report by army engineers on the $20,000,000 impounding reservoir project for the headwaters of the Ohio river was submitted by the war department. Consideration was begun of the river and harbor appropriation bill, carrying $40,872,915.

**Wednesday, January 22.**

SENATE—Senators O'Gorman and Newlands made strong speeches in favor of the American policy with respect to the Panama canal and against either the repeal of the exemption from toll provision or submission of the question to arbitration. Senator Martine spoke briefly but earnestly along the same lines and against the British position. Conferees on the immigration bill agreed to eliminate the clause requiring the issuance of certificates of character to immigrants. The McLean bill for the protection of migratory game and insectiverous birds was passed. The joint committee in charge of the inaugural ceremonies decided they had no authority over the question of a public reception in the capitol building. Senator Martine will offer a resolution today providing for a public reception in the capitol the night of March 4, and directing that the building be decorated and brilliantly illuminated. Senator Tillman introduced a resolution to forbid smoking in the senate at any time by any person, even during executive sessions.

HOUSE—The house convened at noon and began consideration of a bill providing for the disposition of town sites in connection with reclamation projects. Secretary of the Interior Fisher requested an appropriation of $1,800,000 to carry out a project to irrigate 120,000 acres of Indian lands in the Yakima valley, in the state of Washington. President Taft's message asking for a $30,000 appropriation for the international congress of school hygiene at Buffalo was received. Hearing on the cotton manufacturers tariff was begun by the ways and means committee. The "money trust" investigating committee began its final series of hearings. The "shipping trust" investigating committee continued its probe into West Indian traffic. Opposition to the monetary commission's banking and currency plan was voiced before the currency reform committee. Attorney General Carmody, of New York, before the foreign affairs committee, opposed federal regulation of power development at Niagara Falls.

**Thursday, January 23.**

SENATE—An order was entered to hold eulogies on the life and services of the late Senator Rayner on February 23. The Penrose bill to promote the efficiency of the naval militia was passed. A large number of unobjected bills on the calendar were passed. The campaign funds committee heard C. P. J. Mooney regarding the publication of the Standard Oil letters. Democratic leaders decided that the Capitol building shall not be used for a public reception on inauguration night.

HOUSE—The house convened at noon, and Minority Leader Mann began a filibuster, which lasted most of the afternoon. Debate was resumed on the rivers and harbors appropriation bill. The senate amendments to the legislative appropriation bill were disagreed to and a conference asked. Representative Broussard introduced a resolution calling for an investigation by the rules committee of the activity in tariff matters of Frank C. Lowney, of the so-called wholesale grocerymen's committee, which is asking for free sugar. Cotton tariff revision hearing continued by ways and means committee. The "money trust" investigating committee heard the last bankers on its list of witnesses. Representatives Moore, before the public buildings committee, urged $1,000,000 appropriation for a new custom house at Philadelphia. The "shipping pool" investigating committee heard testimony on transatlantic lines traffic. The interstate commerce committee heard protests of Louisville & Nashville Railroad representatives on the Stanley bill on terminal facilities.

**Friday, January 24.**

SENATE—Convened at noon. Adopted resolution authorizing naval affairs committee to investigate wisdom of placing naval observatory in hands of scientists, irrespective of navy connections. Senator O'Gorman introduced a bill to appropriate $250,000 for improvement of channel in New York upper bay. Democrats in caucus reaffirmed determination to hold up all President Taft's appointments except army, navy and diplomatic, and decided it would be unwise to hold public reception in capitol March 4. Utah's electoral vote was delivered by Mrs. Margaret Z. Witcher. Senator McCumber unsuccessfully sought to have eight hour law amendment vote reconsidered. Began consideration of Lever agricultural extension bill.

HOUSE—Convened at noon. Consideration of conference report on immigration bill was objected to and notice was given that it would be called up on Saturday. Representative Cannon spoke in favor of Lincoln memorial structure bill. Appropriation of $1,000,000 for relief of Ohio valley flood sufferers provided in resolution introduced by Representative Stanley. Passed private pension bills and resumed consideration of the rivers and harbors appropriation bill.

**Saturday, January 25.**

SENATE—Not in session today.

HOUSE—Convened at 11 a. m. Considered conference report on immigration bill. Shipping trust committee in session. Adopts by 166 to 17 conference report on the immigration bill.

## 200,000 Jam Big Bridge in Panic

New York, Jan. 25.—Brooklyn bridge was the scene last evening of one of the largest jams of humanity which the structure has probably held since its opening 30 years ago, at which time a dozen persons were crushed to death. For 50 minutes during the rush hour all traffic by rail was at a standstill because of a small fire in a shed under the bridge, which cut off the electric feed wires temporarily. From 100,000 to 200,000 persons were massed at the New York terminal before the jam was relieved. Many persons in some of the crowded trains which pulled into the terminal just as the flames became threatening were forced to climb out of the windows and many women were in a state of panic. The subway was so choked with crowds at the time that probably 20,000 persons walked the mile-long bridge in the rain.


## YOUR FORTUNE TOLD FREE

**Past, Present and Future Clearly Revealed.**

**Such Wonderful Revelations Have Never Been Made Before. They Will Surprise, Mystify and Help You.**

To prove the accuracy and value of true Psychometric Astrology, I will send you free a typewritten Test reading of your life as revealed by the stars above. I will open your eyes by telling you Secret Facts known only to yourself. I will make for you wonderful revelations of past, present and future. I will convince you that Astrology is real, when honestly understood; that it will point the way to success in business, love, health, wealth and marriage. It will tell what profession to follow, changes to come; mistakes to avoid; whether friends are false or true; questions of present or future marriages, divorces, friendships, etc.

Are you in trouble, perplexed or at a loss what to do to secure your greatest desire? No matter what your past experience or what your present trouble may be, I can help you. Write to me and be convinced that Astrology is an accurate Science. Put me to the test and let me prove it to you. My answers to questions and my advice bring good luck and success in love, courtship and financial matters.

Send me your full name and address, stating whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss and the exact date of your birth; put 2 cents postage on your letter and enclose 10 cents in 1 or 2 cent stamps to cover part expenses of typing, return postage, etc., and I will send you specially prepared free test reading at once. Write plainly. Address Prof. Raleigh, Suite 291 A, No. 47 Bedford St., London, W. C., England.

## DROPSY TREATED FREE

**By Dr. Miles, the Great Specialist, Who Will Send a New $3.75 Treatment Free.**

**Many Have Been Cured After Doctors Failed.**

At first no disease is apparently more harmless than dropsy; a little swelling of the eyelids, hands, feet, ankles or abdomen. Finally there is great shortness of breath, cough faint spells, sometimes nausea and vomiting, even bursting of the limbs and a lingering and wretched death if the dropsy is not removed.

Dr. Miles has been known as a leading specialist in these diseases for 30 years. His liberal offer of a $3.75 Treatment free to all sufferers, is certainly worthy of serious consideration. You may not have another such opportunity.

The Grand Dropsy Treatment consists of four dropsy remedies in one, also Tonic Tablets and Pura-Laxa for removing the water. This treatment is specially prepared for each patient and is many times as successful as that of most physicians. It usually relieves the first day, and removes swelling in six days in most cases. Delay is dangerous. **Send for Remarkable Cures in Your State.**

All afflicted readers may have Book, Examination Chart, Opinion, Advice and a Two-Pound Treatment **free**. Write at once. Describe your case. Address Dr. Franklin Miles, Dept. D., Elkhart, Ind., 603 to 613 Main Street.

**ARE YOU TO BE LUCKY AGAIN?**

Will your heart's desire be realized? Give date and year of your birth, enclose 10c in stamps for reply, (no coins). "Hearst's N. Y. American," Sept. 8th, says: "This astonishing man, W. C. Woodward, is known the world over." 5c postage on letters to Bermuda. **PROF. W. C. WOODWARD, Hamilton P. O., Bermuda.**

# AN IDEAL BUST

Is woman's chief charm, her most wonderful fascination, nature's greatest gift

**WRITE TODAY FOR NEWEST TREATMENT AND DEVELOP YOUR BUST QUICKLY**

**You Can Have an Ideal Bust, No Matter How Flat, Thin, Bony, Flabby or Shrunken Your Figure May Be. Let Us Send You Free All We Offer—Free. The Famous Madame Mozelle Bust Developing Treatment Works Like Magic.**

**Develop Your Bust New Way. Don't Be Skinny and Unattractive**

THE WORLD'S GREATEST BEAUTY.

**THE FAMOUS MADAME MOZELLE**

BUST COMPOUND GIVES THE GREATEST POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME.

**True Success at Last! Something New Under the Sun!**

Thin and homely women may become beautiful, perfectly developed, with a gloriously luxuriant bust by this wonderful new treatment, which quickly enlarges the bust, beautifies the skin, fills out hollow and scraggy necks and develops the bosom into the sublime perfection of womanhood in full bloom. Flat-chested, uninteresting women made fascinating; flabby, flaccid busts made firm and exquisitely rounded; scrawny necks and shoulders filled out and made beautiful, graceful and alluring. The Madame Mozelle Bust Developing Treatment is something entirely different. IT IS NEW IN AMERICA, ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS, and guaranteed to develop the bust quickly. It is different from all others.

**New Treatment Has Captured America.**

If you are tired of fooling with worthless, so-called bust-developing creams and lotions, and if you are disgusted with cupping-cups and massage; if you are weary of hot packs and water splashing, and disgusted with taking pills and dope advertised by female doctors and drug and department stores, then wake up and realize that the great Madame Mozelle Compound Bust Developing Treatment will give you the largest possible development in the shortest possible time, and will do so safely, quickly, privately and permanently. This safe, delightful, effective compound treatment will give you such a development as you have craved with your whole heart.

Send for all we offer free so that you can start development without wasting any more time on foolish contrivances and worthless dope.

**Write at Once for All We Offer Free and Learn of Quick, Safe, New Treatment.**

All we send free will be sent prepaid under plain sealed cover. No one need know that you are taking our treatment, as you can use it secretly in your own private room. Do not delay, because one application will convince you of its merit. As soon as it is applied you will feel ALMOST INSTANTLY its beneficent effect and note the tingling, exhilarating action it exerts on the bust, forerunner of the splendid development it will give you. Write today, if you really desire to develop your bust quickly. Don't send any money.

MADAME MOZELLE CO., SUITE 545, 1345 WAZEE ST., DENVER, COLO.


## FRENCH SAUCES

A Frenchman has declared that "man has created the culinary art; he does not eat like an animal—he breakfasts, dins and sups."

The French are particularly eloquent on the subject of sauces. Among their famous chefs are recognized four great sauces: Spanish, Veloute, Bechamel and German. The Spanish and Veloute were known as far back as the seventeenth century. In the eighteenth they were modified by the masters of cookery, particularly by Careme, who was called "the Raphael of the kitchen."

The Spanish sauce is composed of juices extracted from a mixture of ham, veal, chicken and pheasant. Veloute is similar, but is not colored. Bechamel is Veloute to which cream has been added, and the German sauce is Veloute plus the yolks of eggs.

## LINERS RACE ACROSS OCEAN

New York, Jan. 27.—The steamship Savoie of the French line and the Cunarder Campania arrived in port yesterday at about the same hour after voyages across the Atlantic in which they were in sight of each other almost the entire trip.


## ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED

No relapse. No return of choking spells or other asthmatic symptoms. Whetzel system of treatment approved by best U. S. medical authorities as the only system known to permanently cure the disease.

**FREE TEST TREATMENT**

including medicines, prepared for anyone giving a full description of the case and sending names of 2 asthmatic sufferers. Address **FRANK WHETZEL, M.D.** Dept. S, Whetzel Bldg., 236 North 40th Ave., Chicago.

## Rheumatism

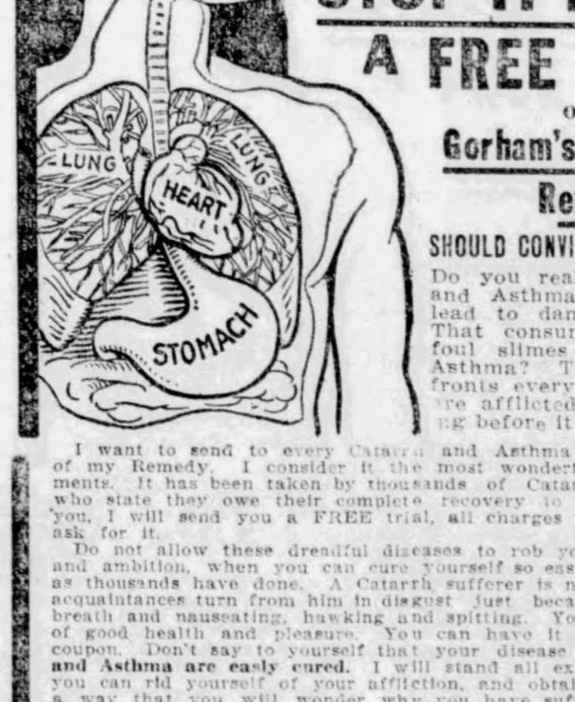
**A Home Cure Given by One Who Had It**

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. If, after you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, No. 301, Alhambra Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

# Catarrh and Asthma Lead To DANGER




**STOP IT NOW!**

**A FREE TRIAL OF Gorham's Wonderful Remedy**

**SHOULD CONVINCE YOU OF A CURE**

Do you realize that Catarrh and Asthma when neglected lead to dangerous ailments? That consumption breeds in foul slimes of Catarrh and Asthma? This danger confronts every sufferer. If you are afflicted heed this warning before it is too late.

I want to send to every Catarrh and Asthma sufferer a FREE package of my Remedy. I consider it the most wonderful treatment for these ailments. It has been taken by thousands of Catarrh and Asthma sufferers, who state they owe their complete recovery to my Home Remedy. Mind you, I will send you a FREE trial, all charges paid by me, if you will but ask for it.

Do not allow these dreadful diseases to rob you of your health, strength and ambition, when you can cure yourself so easily, right in your own home, as thousands have done. A Catarrh sufferer is never welcome. Friends and acquaintances turn from him in disgust just because of his sickening foul breath and nauseating, hawking and spitting. You are entitled to your share of good health and pleasure. You can have it by filling out the attached coupon. Don't say to yourself that your disease cannot be cured. **Catarrh and Asthma are easily cured.** I will stand all expense to prove to you that you can rid yourself of your affliction, and obtain good health in so simple a way that you will wonder why you have suffered and been so wretched as long as you have.

**You Must Cleanse the System of Impurities**

My great Remedy does exactly this—relieves that awful dripping in the throat and heals scabs in the nose—frees you from those **racking coughs, foul breath, head noises, catarrh deafness, loss of taste and smell, sleepless nights, gasping for breath and nauseating, hawking and spitting.**

Below are a few names of people who have suffered terribly with Catarrh and Asthma, who state they have been cured by my Home Remedy. If space would only permit me, I would give you names of hundreds, yes thousands, of people who have suffered and who now state they are completely cured.

**Rev. Chas. Meyer, Wirth, Ark., J. F. Tyree, Somerset, Ky., Alice Lincoln, Madrid, Ia., S. S. Hershberber, Wineburgh, O., Louis Koss, Sadorus, Ill., Martin Foster, Rodney, Mich., Chas. Mescer, O'Neal, Texas.**

I will convince you if you will but send for a FREE package of my Home Remedy to test in your own home. Act now and obtain quick relief. You will be convinced. Send now for FREE trial before you forget it. Address,

T. GORHAM, 275 Gorham Building, Battle Creek, Mich.
One of the Great Health Centers of the World.

MAIL COUPON FOR FREE PACKAGE NOW.

T. GORHAM, 275 Gorham Building, Battle Creek, Mich.

Please mail me, absolutely free, in plain wrapper, without any obligations, one package of your remedy and one copy of your valuable Book FREE.

I suffer with..............................
(Mention name of disease here.)

Name..............................

Address.............................. State..............................

# RUSH FORMATION OF CABINET NOW

## Believed Gov. Wilson Will Make Several Offers During Present Week.

Washington, Jan. 27.—With the inauguration of President-elect Wilson only five weeks from tomorrow, interest in his probable cabinet selections is increasing here. But it appears to be a case where interest comes, but information lingers.

That William J. Bryan will be secretary of state is unquestioned. If a "formal" tender and acceptance has not been made, certainly an informal one has, and that matter is settled. It is likely that the President-elect will make one or more offers of the cabinet positions within the present week, if he has not already done so, and that the perfecting of a cabinet will progress rapidly from this time forward. It is the desire of Governor Wilson to withhold formal announcement of cabinet selection until the entire cabinet can be announced at one time.

**Process of Elimination.**

For several weeks Governor Wilson has been working on a list of names of available men for his cabinet. It has been a process of elimination. He has probably 25 names on his list at present, from which he will make his selections. There are certain men who will go into the cabinet, but their portfolios have not yet been selected for them.

Pennsylvania will have a place in the cabinet and it is almost certain that Representative A. Mitchell Palmer will be either attorney general or secretary of the treasury, probably the former. It is considered that William F. McCombs can have a cabinet place if he desires it. He is most frequently mentioned in connection with the office of secretary of the navy. Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina, and Congressman A. S. Burleson, of Texas, are still believed to be certain. Each wants to be postmaster general. Senator Obadiah Gardner, of Maine, whose term as senator will expire March 4, has been added to the cabinet list and is generally believed to be slated for the department of commerce and labor. If the cabinet were announced today, the name of Louis G. Brandeis, of Boston, would not be in the list.

**Oppose Brandeis.**

But one man from New England will be taken, and it looks now as if Senator Gardner would be the man. The New England Democrats, by making vigorous protest against Mr. Brandeis, have turned President-elect Wilson away from him as a possible cabinet member at least for the time being. At the same time Mr. Wilson has always wanted to have Senator Gardner in his cabinet. Henry Morgantheau, of New York, is a strong probability. He may be secretary of the treasury. Congressman Redfield is no longer regarded as most available. New York may have two places, Morgantheau and McCombs. President-elect Wilson has determined to recognize Mr. McCombs in a way that will be entirely satisfactory to his campaign manager. Ex-Gov. E. W. Norris, of Montana, is the most probable selection for the northwest country. Just now it looks as if he would be secretary of the interior. Illinois will probably furnish one member of the cabinet.

### PAUL JONES' BODY IN CRYPT

#### Midshipmen Escort Casket to Resting Place at Annapolis.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 27.—The body of John Paul Jones first admiral of the American navy, was yesterday placed in its final resting place in the new crypt under the Naval Academy chapel. Secretary of the Navy Meyer, French ambassador Jusserand and Governor Goldsborough were among those present.

Escorted by 700 midshipmen, with the Naval Academy band playing a funeral dirge, the casket was transported from Bancroft Hall to the chapel on a gun carriage drawn by a squad of bluejackets. It was then carried on the shoulders of the "jackies" into the crypt, lowered into a receptacle chiseled out of solid marble and a heavy marble lid placed over it.

Memorial services were held in the chapel.

The body of the famous sea fighter had lain in the rotunda of Bancroft Hall since it was brought to this country from France several years ago.

# COREY TELLS OF POOL

## Former Steel Head Testifies in Government Suit.

New York, Jan. 23.—The United States Steel Corporation and the Bethlehem Steel Co. participated for four years in an international pool in armor plate which divided up the business of "neutral markets." William E. Corey, former president of the steel corporation, so testified today at the hearings in the government's suit to dissolve the corporation under the Sherman anti-trust law.

It was the first direct testimony which the government has been able to obtain as to the existence of such a pool.

Mr. Corey, who resigned as president of the steel corporation in 1910, was unable to recall today that the armor plate pool had existed until his memory had been refreshed by the reading of minutes of the Carnegie Steel Co., quoting him as advising against joining with the "armor combination" in the erection of an armor plate plant in Japan. This was in 1902, shortly after the organization of the steel corporation.

The witness then testified that a combination of armor plate manufacturers in England, France and Germany and the United States had existed as late as "1904 or 1905." The Carnegie Steel Co. and the Bethlehem Steel Co. were the American members of the combination, he said.

"What was the agreement of those in the pool?" asked Judge Jacob M. Dickinson, attorney for the government.

"I was not familiar with the details," said Mr. Corey, adding that Col. Millard Hunsicker, representative of the Carnegie company abroad conducted the negotiation.

The witness testified that during the eixstence of the agreement the American members had not, to his knowledge, attempted to compete for armor plate either in England, France or Germany.

"Did the foreign firms bid for United States government contracts?" he was asked.

"I believe that it is provided by law that the United States government contracts in armor plate shall be given only to American manufacturers," was the reply.

## Indians, on Warpath, Vanquish Beetle

Washington, Jan. 24.—Cheyenne Indians in southwestern Montana have waged such successful warfare on the Black Hills beetle, against which they took the warpath more than 12 months ago, that the department of agriculture announced today the immensely valuable timber in that state partially was saved, and the onward march of the tree killing insect was believed to have been stopped. The beetle, which first appeared in the Black Hills of South Dakota, according to the department, killed more than 1,000,000,000 feet board measure of timber in that section before moving on.

### BLAST SHAKES PARIS FOR MILE

#### Dynamite Set Off, Supposedly by Discharged Employes.

Paris, Jan. 27.—A terrific explosion of dynamite early today shook houses for a mile or more around the church of St. Sulpice in the southern part of Paris. A great fissure was opened in the Rue de Sevres and the electric surface lines there were destroyed, but nobody was seriously injured so far as has been reported.

The explosive is believed by the police to have been taken from the construction works of the new subway by some workmen who were recently discharged.

# ACCEPTS PLAGUE CURE PROPOSAL

## Dr. Friedmann Will Come to New York and Try Out Serum.

New York, Jan. 27.—Charles E. Finlay, president of the Aetna National Bank, who offered last week to pay $1,000,000 to Dr. F. F. Friedmann, of Berlin, if he would bring his supposed cure for tuberculosis to this country and have it proved effective, said Sunday that he now knew that Dr. Friedmann would surely bring his culture here in person, and that he would sail for the United States within two weeks.

"I have insisted upon his coming," said Finlay. "His brother, who is here in New York, has received a cable from him saying that he is ready to start for New York and will sail within a week or two. He is coming here to prove his assertion that he has at last found a tuberculosis cure, and if he should fail, why, there is nothing lost."

**Will Donate Cure to Public.**

Mr. Finlay expects to hear within two or three days of the definite plans of Dr. Friedmann. He is glad that the Berlin specialist has accepted his offer. Mr. Finlay does not look upon the payment of a million dollars in the event that the cure is a cure as men of the medical profession here in this country do. He says he has offered it more as a reward and also to make it certain that Americans have the benefit of the cure. He intends to make the culture public if it is a success and found hospitals within and without New York, where it may be administered.

"I regard it with a business man's point of view," said Mr. Finlay. "Of course, I do not stand to make a dollar by it, but it is worth while, I think, to find out whether it is a practical cure.

**Defends $1,000,000 Offer.**

"It either heals or it does not heal. I am going to pay the expenses of finding out whether it is a cure or not. That means an outlay of perhaps $40,000. But that isn't much to risk, if we run the chance of getting a positive cure for the 'white plague.'

"As regards Dr. Friedmann accepting the sum of $1,000,000, I can't see why it should raise such a fuss. If he has discovered a remedy, he deserves to have the money. It should be a reward.

"My purpose in getting him to come over here is to allow him a fair and impartial trial. I understand that he has been treated rather badly on the other side and is almost without the fold. American doctors, even if they think his actions are unethical, will give him a square deal.

"Dr. Lawrenson Brown, of Saranac, probably will conduct the tests, and he will be aided by such men as the New York medical profession shall choose to assist him."

### SELL ALL THEIR GOODS TO RUSH TO NEW CURE

Berlin, Jan. 27.—Prominent local physicians, scientists and American doctors are here under the treatment of Dr. Franz Friedmann.

Members of the Anglo-American association and Mr. Thackara, the American consul general, are endeavoring to stop the rush to Berlin of American men and women who know or think they are affected with tuberculosis, and who are being drawn here by the announcement of Dr. Friedmann's supposed discovery of a serum for the cure of the disease.

Pathetic stories reach here of Americans who have sold all of their possessions they could and borrowed and mortgaged on others in order to come to Berlin for the last flickering hope of a cure.

An American doctor is here who gave up his practice, sold part of his instruments and borrowed enough money in the hope of getting a sufficient culture for three inoculations. He did this in the hope of saving the life of a consumptive relative of his. A poor Pittsburg woman even sold her furniture to get here.

There are several cases of consumptives here, only able to leave their beds, who have been brought here by friends.

While it is said Dr. Friedmann is showing some results and the belief is expressed even by those who do not like him, that his discovery may mean a great advance in the treatment of tuberculosis, it is agreed in all medical circles that the rush to Berlin must stop until the scientific and medical authorities pass upon the therapeutic value of Dr. Friedmann's live, nonvirulent bacilli vaccine, which up to the present has been impossible, owing to the attitude of the doctor himself.

### OFFERS FRIEDMANN MILLION IF HE'LL CURE 95 CASES

New York, Jan. 25.—A million dollars is the offer announced by Charles E. Finlay, a New York banker, if his son-in-law, Rexford Lee Paris, of Indianapolis, and 94 other sufferers from tuberculosis in this country are restored to health by the new serum discoveredby Dr. F. F. Friedman, of Berlin, Germany. Cable dispatches have told of the success of the new serum abroad, and Dr. Friedman has recently given the secret of the vaccine to the German imperial board of health.

Aroused by the case in his own household, Mr. Finlay has cabled his offer to Dr. Friedman, one of the conditions being that the doctor shall demonstrate personally the value of his serum in New York within the next few weeks. His proposition requires that 95 per cent of cures in 100 cases be shown. He would provide hospital beds for the patients free. Mr. Finlay said that the million might reduce him to the "bread line class," as he was not a multimillionaire, but he thought it would be worth while to make the sacrifice if he could do such a helpful thing for humanity.

### TOM BROWN'S" SECOND DIES

#### Figure in Famous Novel Expires at Worthing, England.

London, Jan. 27.—John George Hollway, who was one of the seconds in the great fight between Tom Brown—the hero of Tom Brown's Schooldays—and "slogger" Williams, died at Worthing, in his 90th year.

Rev. Augustus Orlebar, the original of Tom Brown, for whom Mr. Hollway acted as second, died last October.

Shot to Death in Constantinople Riot

### COMMANDER OF TURKISH ARMY KILLED IN RIOT

Constantinople, Jan. 24. — Nazim Pasha, the former war minister, and commander of the Turkish army, was shot dead during demonstrations here last night.

Fighting has occurred at several places in the city this morning. A dozen or more persons have been wounded and many arrests have been made. Great public excitement has followed the killing of Nazim Pasha.

Talaat Bey, the new minister of the interior, informed the European embassies this morning that all measures necessary to insure the security of the city had been taken. He also addressed circulars to the provincial governors explaining the reason for the change in the government and calling upon the people to lend their moral and material aid to the government.

"We are determined," he said, "to defend the interests of the country, now face to face with the resumption of hostilities."

Enver Bey, who has taken such a prominent part in the overthrow of Kiamil Pasha's cabinet, is the popular hero of the day.

Nazim Pasha's death by a shot from the revolver of Enver Bey or Talaat Bey is believed to have been accidental. The two officers, in order to protect themselves from the fire of Nazim's aide de camp, who had shot at them from a window, drew their revolvers and emptied them at him. A bullet struck and killed Nazim Pasha, who was seated inside the room.

The scene outside the offices of the grand vizier when the members of the young Turk party arrived there yesterday afternoon was a very dramatic one. There was a great crowd present and great enthusiasm was manifested when some one unfurled a flag and waved it. The excitement became tense when Enver, mounted on a white charger, came in view, accompanied by several Turkish staff officers. As he dismounted before the door and made his request for an audience with the grand vizier, the gates closed as though automatically.

The commandant of Constantinople himself stood on guard and refused to allow any one to enter except Enver Bey and Talaat Bey. Accompanied by the commandant they walked straight to the council chamber, where most of the ministers were gathered, and without any preliminaries called upon the cabinet to resign from office.

The demand seemed to be more or less expected, for Kiamil Pasha immediately sat down and wrote out his resignation. Enver Bey took it and proceeded to the sultan's palace amid the cheers of the crowd.

The sultan at first was disinclined to accept the resignation as genuine, but after sending a messenger to the grand vizierate and obtaining confirmation, he called for Mahmoud Shefket Pasha and promptly appointed him grand vizier.

Nazim Pasha, war minister and generalissimo of the Turkish armies, was a man of great physical and mental strength. He was close to 60 years of age, and was characterized as the best commander in chief Turkey possessed in recent times.

Nazim took supreme command of the forces after Abdullah Pasha's defeat around Kirk-Kilesseh and Adrianople.

Nazim Pasha was in personal command of the troops that checked the advance of the Bulgarians at the Tchatalja lines. He reached that district in time to gather together the scattered troops after the battle of Tchorlu, and nothwithstanding the disorganization of the army and the ravages of disease he brought about a spirit of union among the discouraged soldiers through good generalship.

He has been credited with having put the Turkish army in better condition than it had ever been before.

### PRESENTS POLICY OF FRANCE

#### New Cabinet Tells What It Will Stand For.

Paris, Jan. 24.—The new French cabinet under the premiership of Aristide Briand today submitted the customary declaration of policy to the chamber of deputies and the senate. The document reaffirms France's fidelity to her foreign alliances and announces numerous domestic reform measures. The most important of these is the completion of the legislation giving proportional representation to minorities in parliament.

# HEIKES MUST SERVE IN JAIL

## Supreme Court Decides Case Against Former Member of Sugar Company.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Charles R. Heike, former secretary of the American Sugar Refining Co., has not immunity from prosecution for his knowledge of the "sugar weighing frauds" against the government because he testified before the grand jury regarding them. The supreme court so held today.

The court held that Heike must serve his eight months imprisonment and pay his $5,000 fine.

Heike was convicted of conspiracy to defraud the government. He had testified at a grand jury investigation, under the Sherman anti-trust law, into the affairs of the American Sugar Refining Co. Later he was prosecuted in connection with the weighing frauds at the customs docks in Brooklyn.

Heike claimed he was immune against the latter prosecution by virture of an appropriation act of 1903, which provided that those who furnished evidence in anti-trust or interstate commerce investigations should be granted immunity. The government contended that this act granted immunity only against prosecutions under the anti-trust law and the interstate commerce laws, and not for prosecutions for conspiracy to defraud the government. The government also contended that to procure immunity the testimony given at the investigation must be of an incriminating character.

The conviction of Heike was the outcome of a series of proceedings growing out of the sugar weighing frauds, in which the company was required to pay to the government more than $2,000,000. The government claimed that Heike, as secretary and treasurer, could not have possibly been ignorant of the frauds.

**Don't fail to read the Classified Opportunities column on Page 8.**

# DROP FRANCHISE BILL

## British Cabinet Takes Action Against the Women.

London, Jan. 27.—The British cabinet today decided to drop the franchise bill. This decision was in deference to the speaker's ruling that the form and substance of the measure would be so materially altered by the amendment granting the vote to women, that it ought to be presented in the shape of a new bill.

After the speaker's ruling it was only a question whether the cabinet would announce its capitulation before or after the vote had been taken on Sir Edward Grey's amendment. The amendment called for the omission of the word "male" and thus practically introduced adult suffrage.

Continuing Premier Asquith said the government would at its own time and within the lifetime of the present parliament, proceed with bills dealing with electoral reform and plural voting.

Premier Asquith repudiated the suggestion that the government had been guilty of sharp practice regarding the question of woman suffrage. He declared the members of the cabinet had honestly endeavored to carry out their pledge to challenge a decision from the house on woman suffrage. The government, he continued, had now pledged itself to give to a woman suffrage bill introduced by a private member next session the same facilities as it had given to the controversial government measure, allowing members complete freedom to vote in accordance with their individual predilictions.

Those suffragettes who had been admitted into the outer lobby of the house of commons and those in the vicinity of the house took the rebuff to their hopes with ominou quiet. The outer lobby was safely guarded by lines of police so as to prevent any possibility of the women breaking in. The inner sanctum was crowded with representatives of various suffrage societies, but there was no demonstration when Premier Asquith's announcement became known.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and her sister militants will hold a meeting tonight to settle their course of action. Mrs. Pankhurst stated that the women did not accept for a moment the suggestion of a private member's bill.

### STOCK EXCHANGE IS CHEERFUL

#### Henry Clews Sees Many Reasons for Optimism.

New York, Jan. 27—A somewhat more cheerful temper prevailed on the stock exchange during early part of the past week, which was due to relatively easy money conditions; to the better outlook for ending of the Balkan war through Turkish concessions, and to a belief that most of the current unfavorable conditions at home have been in a measure discounted, says Henry Clews.

Owing to the influx of funds from the interior, easier money rates are prevailing, the actual reserves of the Clearing House banks last week showing an increase of nearly $6,000,000. This permitted a fresh outflow of gold, amounting to about $5,000,000 for the week, chiefly to Argentina.

Since the investment demand for securities has not thus far come up to expectations, and since prices are lower than two months ago, conditions are favorable to more activity in the bond and stock market, either on investment or speculative account. The outlook is for continued easy money until preparations for the April settlements are in order.

There is still some uneasiness concerning the incoming administration. In all fairness it is time to ask, have we not already discounted such drawbacks? Is not the country more apprehensive of what may happen than is justified? Are we not falling into an unduly discouraged state of mind, calculated to bring on rather than avert the difficulties most dreaded? As already stated in these advices, it is time for the country to recover its selfpoise and to take a well-balanced view of business conditions. The facts certainly are not discouraging. On the contrary, they are of a nature to warrant real confidence. The stimulating and incontrovertible fact that our crops last year produced $9,000,000,000 of new wealth still remains. The buying power of the country is unparalleled in spite of high prices, and trade in all directions continues record-breaking in volume. It is difficult to find any industry in which there is over-expansion. On the contrary, in many lines of manufacture producers are behind in deliveries, while consumers and dis[illegible] are urgent in their demands.

## THE MARKETS

Toledo, O., Jan. 27.—There was not much feature to the opening of the wheat market Monday morning, though the prices were slightly lower than previous closes. Foreign cables were unchanged from Saturday. Smaller American shipments and unfavorable political news were the chief factors leading to this situation. The world's shipments were smaller than expected. The domestic news is favorable with weather somewhat cooler and rising temperatures indicated. There is a heavy movement in corn and much accumulation is expected unless the export sales dispose of the receipts. The dry weather in Argentina still continues, and until rain relieves the situation it is not expected that there will be any setback in the corn prices.

TOLEDO.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close Jan. 27. | Close Jan. 25. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| Cash | 1.10¾ | 1.11 | 1.10¼ | 1.11 | 1.11 |
| May | 1.13¾ | 1.14 | 1.13½ | 1.14 | 1.14 |
| July | 94¾ | 95⅛ | 94⅝ | 95⅛ | 95¼ |
| Sept. | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| Cash | .... | .... | .... | 50¼ | 51 |
| May | 53⅝ | 53¾ | 53¼ | 53⅝ | 53¾ |
| July | 54½ | 54½ | 54 | 54¼ | 54½ |
| Sept. | 55½ | 55½ | 55 | 55¼ | 55⅝ |
| Oats— | | | | | |
| Cash | .... | .... | .... | 35 | 35¼ |
| May | 36½ | 36½ | 36¼ | 36¾ | 36½ |
| July | 36¼ | 36⅝ | 36¼ | 36⅝ | 36¼ |
| Sept. | 35¾ | 36 | 35¾ | 36 | 35⅞ |
| Clover Seed— | | | | | |
| Cash | 12.42½ | 12.45 | 12.42½ | 12.45 | 12.52½ |
| Jan. | 12.42½ | 12.45 | 12.42½ | 12.45 | 12.52½ |
| Feb. | 12.45 | 12.47 | 12.45 | 12.47 | 12.55 |
| March | 12.52½ | 12.55 | 12.52½ | 12.55 | 12.62½ |
| Sept. | 8.52½ | 8.52½ | 8.52½ | 8.52½ | 8.52 |
| Rye— | | | | | |
| No. 2 | .... | .... | .... | 64 | 64 |
| Alsike— | | | | | |
| Prime | 13.50 | .... | .... | 13.42½ | 13.50 |
| March | 13.60 | .... | .... | 13.55 | 13.60 |
| Timothy— | | | | | |
| Prime | 1.87½ | .... | .... | 1.97½ | 1.87½ |
| Feb | 1.90 | .... | .... | 1.90 | 1.92½ |
| March | 1.95 | .... | .... | 1.95 | 1.97½ |

CHICAGO.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| May | 92⅝ | 92½ | 91¾ | 92⅝ | 92⅝ |
| July | 90 | 90¼ | 89⅝ | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| Sept. | 88½ | 88¾ | 88⅝ | 88¾ | 88½ |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| May | 51⅜ | 51¾ | 51¼ | 51⅝ | 51¾ |
| July | 52½ | 52½ | 52 | 52⅝ | 52½ |
| Sept. | 53½ | 53½ | 52⅞ | 53¼ | 53½ |
| Oats— | | | | | |
| May | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33½ | 33⅝ | 33¾ |
| July | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33⅝ | 33¾ | 33¾ |
| Sept. | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | 33½ | 33⅝ | 33⅝ |

ST. LOUIS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| May | .... | .... | .... | 93 | 93¼ |
| July | .... | .... | .... | 88½ | 88⅝ |

MINNEAPOLIS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| May | .... | .... | .... | .... | 87⅛ |
| July | .... | .... | .... | .... | 89 |

DULUTH.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| May | .... | .... | .... | .... | 87½ |
| July | .... | .... | .... | .... | 89 |

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pork— | | | | | |
| Jan. | 18.97 | 19.17 | 18.97 | 19.17 | 18.95 |
| May | 19.22 | 19.42 | 19.17 | 19.42 | 19.22 |
| Lard— | | | | | |
| Jan. | 10.17 | 10.27 | 10.17 | 10.27 | 10.20 |
| May | 10.27 | 10.35 | 10.25 | 10.35 | 10.27 |
| July | 10.27 | 10.37 | 10.27 | 10.37 | 10.27 |
| Ribs— | | | | | |
| Jan. | 10.22 | 10.30 | 10.22 | 10.30 | 10.15 |
| May | 10.25 | 10.37 | 10.25 | 10.37 | 10.27 |
| July | 10.32 | 10.35 | 10.25 | 10.35 | 10.27 |

**Cotton.**

New York, Jan. 27.—Cotton futures opened steady; January, 12.68c; March, 12.40c; April, offered, 12.22c; May, 12.26c; July, 12.11c; August, offered, 12.03c; September, 11.50c; October, 11.46c; November, offered, 11.50c; December, 11.48c.

The cotton market opened steady at a decline of 5 points on January, but generally 4 to 6 points higher on covering and renewed support from trade brokers. The opening here was decidedly better than due on the cables which had reflected continued uneasiness over the situation in the Balkans, and prices eased off right after the call, better firm acceptances, with the months about 3 to 5 points net higher during the middle of the morning. Rather more optimistic reports as to the tariff revision, and encouraging reviews of the dry goods situation from some of the large western distributors, probably helped the advance here.

After showing a net advance of 9 to 12 points on the active old crop months, trading became less active and prices eased off 4 or 5 points from the best under realizing late in the forenoon. Spot quiet; middling upland, 13.05c nominal. Estimated receipts at all the ports today, 21,000 bales against 24,902 last week and 60,130 last year; for the week, 170,000 against 163,148 last week and 344,511 last year; today's receipts at Galveston, 11,670 against 17,814 last year; at New Orleans, 5,308 against 8,852 last year, and at Houston, 10,500 against 17,812 last year.

**Chicago Live Stock.**

Chicago, Jan. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 19,000; market steady to shade lower; beeves, $6.00@9.00; Texas steers, $4.65@7.65; stockers and feeders, $5.50@7.20; cows and heifers, $2.70@7.20; calves, $7.00@10.75. Hogs—Receipts, 52,000; market quiet, 5c lower; light, $7.30@7.57½; mixed, $7.30@7.57½; heavy, $7.15@7.60; rough, $7.15@7.30; pigs, $5.75@7.35; bulk of sales, $7.45@7.55. Sheep—Receipts, 25,000; market slow, steady to shade down; natives, $4.75@6.20; yearlings, $6.40@8.00; lambs, native $6.75@9.00.

**Pittsburg Live Stock.**

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,600; market higher; choice heavy steers, $8.25@8.40; handy fat steers, $8.00@8.20; fair steers, $5.75@6.75; choice heifers, $7.50@7.90; choice fat cows, $6.60@7.30; fair cows, $3.50@5.70; butcher bulls, $6.00@7.35; milch cows, $40@80. Hogs—Receipts, 11,500; market active; prime heavies, $7.70; heavy mixed, $7.70; mediums, $7.85; heavy yorkers, $7.85; light yorkers, $7.90; pigs, $7.90. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 8,500; market lower; top sheep, $6.00; top lambs, $9.00. Calves—Receipts, 800; market lower; top, $11.

**Buffalo Live Stock.**

East Buffalo, Jan. 27.—Cattle receipts 3,800; prime steers, $8.50@8.75; butchers, $6.00@8.00; bulls, $4.00@6.75; stock heifers, $4.00@4.50; shipping, $7.25@8.25; heifers, $4.75@7.50; cows, $3.25@6.75; stockers and feeders, $4.50@6.75; fresh cows and springers, $35.00@80.00. Veals receipts, 1,000; active, $4.00@11.50. Hogs receipts, 17,000; active; heavy, $7.70@7.75; mixed, $7.70@7.80; yorkers, $7.75@7.85; pigs, $7.80@7.85; roughs, $6.75@6.90; stags, $5.50@6.25; dairies, $7.60@7.80. Sheep and lambs, receipts 16,500; slow; lambs, $6.00@9.25; yearlings, $5.00@8.00; wethers, $6.25@6.35; ewes, $3.50@5.50; sheep mixed, $4.50@5.85.

**Cleveland Live Stock.**

Cleveland, O., Jan. 27.—Cattle receipts, 850; market 25c lower. Veal calves receipts, 300; market steady; good to choice, $10.50@11.50. Sheep and lambs receipts, 2,000; market steady; choice spring lambs, $8.65@8.85. Hogs receipts, 5,000; market steady; heavies and mediums, $7.60; yorkers, light yorkers and pigs, $7.75; roughs, $6.75; stags, $5.75.

**Chicago Produce.**

Chicago, Jan. 27.—Butter easy; creameries, 24@33½c. Eggs weak; receipts, 5,476 cases; fresh receipts, at mark, cases included, 19@21c; refrigerator firsts, 16@16½c; firsts, 22c. Potatoes steady; receipts, 106 cars; Michigan, 47@50c; Minnesota, 45@48c; Wisconsin, 44@48c. Live poutry firm; turkeys, 15c; chickens, 13½c; springs, 13½c.

**New York Produce.**

New York, Jan. 27.—Flour quiet with prices steady. Wheat—Big northwest receipts, lower continental cables, expectation of the increase of the visible caused a lower wheat market early. May, 98¾@98⅝c. Pork quiet. Beef steady. Lard steady; middle west, $10.35@10.45. Raw sugar nominal; muscovado, 89 test, 2.98c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3.48c; molasses, 89 test, 2.73c; refined steady. Petroleum steady. Molasses steady. Hay quiet. Hides steady. Leather firm.

Butter, firm; receipts, 5,438 tubs; creamery extras, 34½@35c; firsts, 31@34c; seconds, 27@30c; thirds, 25@26c; state, dairy, finest, 31@33c; good to prime, 27@30c; common to fair, 24@26c; process, extras, 26@26½c; firsts, 24@25½c; seconds, 21@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24½@25c; factory, held, 22@24c; current make, firsts, 23@23½c; seconds, 21@22c; packing, June make, 20@21½c; current make, No. 2, 20@20½c; No. 3, 17@19c. Cheese, irregular; receipts, 1,128 boxes; state, whole milk, held, white or colored, specials, 17½@18c; do, average fancy, 16⅞@17¼c; do, lower grades, 14@16½c; state, whole milk, winter made, white or colored, specials, not green, 16@16¾c; do, average run, green, 15@15½c; state, whole milk, winter made, poor, 14@14½c; daisies, held, best, 17½@18c; skims, 2@14c.

Eggs, easier; receipts, 6,212 cases; fresh gathered, extras, 26@27c; extra firsts, 25c; firsts, 23@24c; seconds and lower grades, 21@22c; held fresh, average best, 19@20c; poor to fair, 15@18c; dirties, 16@18c; fresh gathered checks, prime, 15@16c; refrigerator firsts, 19@19½c; seconds, 17@18c; thirds, 12@16½c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery, whites, good to large size, new laid, 30@31c; do, selected, whites, 26@29c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery, browns, 27@28c; do, gathered, browns and mixed, 24@26c. Poultry, quiet; fresh killed western chickens, 14@20c; fowls, 13@17c; turkeys, 14@23½c.

### Glasgow's Municipal Sports.

Glasgow is foremost among British municipalities in the promotion of sport. It provides golf links and football pitches, as well as bowling greens. The corporation has at present three golf links and is considering the laying out of a fourth. There are 2 bowling greens and 50 football pitches. The Glaswegians take full adantage of these provisions, the annual number of golfers being 125,000 and that of bowlers nearly 200,000, while 1,500 games of football were played last season.

# TRAINS SERVANT GIRLS

## St. Louis Mother Finds Wives for Her Sons.

St. Louis, Jan. 27.—Mrs. Louis J. Tichacek, of 3616 South Grand avenue, trains servant girls in her own home to be wives for her sons. She has made three of these matches and they have been so successful that she has plans for keeping her personally conducted matrimonial system in operation until her nine sons have taken servants of the family as wives.

The father of this interesting family of nine sons and a daughter, also has a system. As each son reaches the age of 16 he is given an interest in the father's business, and becomes an active partner in it. Tichacek has just taken his eighth son, Harry, into the firm.

"Their mother finds their wives, and I put them in business, and everybody is happy," says Tichacek.

Mrs. Tichacek has a rule which thus far has never failed her. This is the way she states it.

"If a girl is good enough to work in my household for five years, she is good enough to marry one of my sons."

When a girl has successfully passed through the five years of probation and has shown that she is proficient as a cook and as a housekeeper, according to the standard set by Mrs. Tichacek, the girl is recommended to one of the Tichacek boys as a qualified and desirable helpmate.

Mr. Tichacek is a wealthy marble manufacturer and former state representative.

## Meal Set Out 12 Years Untouched

Olivet, Mich., Jan. 24.—The discovery that a meal has stood on a table for 12 years without being touched was made by Royce Thorpe, of Olivet, while hunting in Brookfield township, about four miles from Olivet.

Thorpe passed by a deserted old shack which used to shelter Charles Derby and which has been unoccupied since the sudden death of the latter about 1900. Peering into the old hut, Thorpe was surprised to see a table set with two plates, knives, forks, cups and other table ware. Thinking someone had taken possession of the building, and knowing it had been unhabited for half a score of years, Thorpe pushed open the door and entered.

He found the table set for two. Examining a loaf of bread he discovered it to be hard as a rock and somewhat musty, but entirely undisturbed by mice or animals. The sugar in the great bowl in the center of the table had hardened and it too was unbreakable. Some cheese had shriveled and hardened and a jar of mustard had dried and blackened in the 12 years.

Derby, who was the last person to live in the shack, according to neighbors, always set the table for two.

### TO WARN OF MINE EXPLOSIONS

#### Weather Bureau Will Tell When Precautions Must Be Taken.

Washington, Jan. 27.—For the purpose of warning mine operators at times when explosions are likely to occur as a result of atmospheric pressure conditions, the U. S. weather bureau is notifying the mine owners throughout the country that it will inform, if they so desire, when extra precautions should be taken. In its circular the weather bureau declares that "when there is a marked fall in atmospheric pressure the chances of mine explosions are greatly increased."

Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, director of the United States bureau of mines, expressed the fear today "that the warnings themselves may add to the risks and dangers in mines where gases occur in dangerous quantities."

### MUNSEY BUYS MEMPHIS PAPER

#### Gets News-Scimitar, Which Deplored Defeat of Roosevelt.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 27.—Gilbert D. Raine, editor and practically sole owner of the Memphis News-Scimitar, an afternoon paper here, with an Associated Press franchise, has disposed of his entire holdings in the paper, according to authentic report circulated in financial circles here today. Frank Munsey, the New York publisher, is the purchaser. The deal was closed after more than a month's negotiating. Mr. Raine branded the defeat of Roosevelt last fall as "the greatest calamity that has befallen the American nation," and placed himself on record as intending to offer the paper for sale to the highest bidder at a prominent downtown corner here. It is stated on what is regarded as reliable authority that the price paid was $500,000 cash and the assumption of the bonded indebtedness of the paper.


# Is This Man Gifted With Strange Power?

## Prominent People Say He Reads Their Lives as an Open Book.

## Do You Want to Know About Your Business, Marriage, Changes, Occupation, Friends, Enemies or What to Do to Achieve Success?

**TEST READINGS FREE TO ALL TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE READERS WHO WRITE AT ONCE.**

Attention of the mystically inclined seems to be centred at present upon the work of Mr. Clay Burton Vance, who, although laying claim to no special gift of supernatural powers, attempts to reveal the lives of people through the slender clues of hand-writing and birth-dates. The undeniable accuracy of his delineations leads one to surmise that heretofore palmists, prophets, astrologers, and seers of divers beliefs have failed to apply the true principles of the science of divination.

Asked to explain the method by which he gives his delineations Mr. Vance replied: "I have simply resurrected an ancient science and moulded it into a key to human nature."

The following letter is published as evidence of Mr. Vance's ability:

Prof. Dixon, M. A., Director Lank Observatory, member of the "Societe Astronomique de France," member of the "Astronomische Gesellschaft," Germany, writes: Prof. Clay Burton Vance:

Dear Sir—"I duly received your letter and Complete Life Reading. I am perfectly satisfied with your Reading; it is in nearly all the items as exact as it could possibly be. It seems strange that you should refer to my suffering from throat trouble. I have just had a bad attack and usually have it two or three times per year. I shall certainly recommend you to my friends who desire a Life Reading."

Arrangements have been made to give free test Readings to all readers of The Weekly Blade but it is especially requested that those who wish to avail themselves of this generous offer make application at once. If you wish a delineation of your own life, if you wish a true description of your characteristics, talents and opportunities, simply send your full name, the date, month and year of your birth (state whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss), and also copy the following verse in your own handwriting:

"Your power is marvelous,
So people write,
Please read my life—
Are my prospects bright?"

Send your letter to Mr. Clay Burton Vance, Suite 681 A, Palais Royal, Paris, France. If you wish you may enclose 10 cents (stamps of your own country) to pay postage, clerical work, etc. Please note that 5 cents postage is required on letters posted to France. Do not enclose coins or silver in your letter.



**FITS CURED** NO CURE NO PAY—in other words you do not pay our small professional fee until cured and satisfied. German-American Institute, 981 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.



**VARICOSE VEINS, BAD LEGS, ETC.** are completely cured with inexpensive home treatment. It absolutely removes the pain, swelling, tiredness and disease. Full particulars on receipt of stamp. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.



**FITS** EPILEPSY OR FALLING SICKNESS can be relieved, and quickly too. I have made the disease of Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a life-long study and have hundreds of testimonials from persons who have used my remedy. Do not despair if others have failed. Send at once for treatise and a Free Bottle of my treatment. Give Express and Post-office Address. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar Street, New York.



# TO YOU WHO ARE SICK

## I Offer a Complete $2.50 Treatment Free

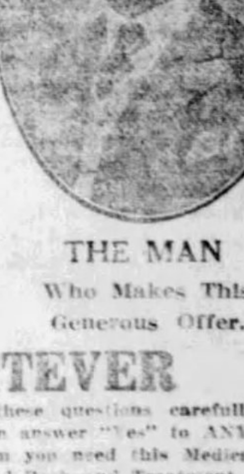
I am giving away, ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE a complete $2.50 course of my world famous treatment for the Heart and Nerves. Also my fine, illustrated book telling all about the causes of these diseases and how they are now being scientifically and successfully treated. In addition to this I shall also send you a letter of clear medical advice which, with the book, will explain your own case fully and plainly. I will send this ALL FREE to all who are troubled with Palpitation, Fluttering or Skipping Beats of the Heart, Headache, Short Breath, Asthma, Stomach Trouble, (often caused by weak Heart), Constipation, Dizziness, Nosebleed, Numbness, Sinking Spells, Pain in Heart, Side or Shoulder Blade, Nervousness, Trembling, Twitching, Nightmare or a general weak, run-down condition.

If you have any of these sure symptoms the chances are many that it is something wrong with your Heart, and this fine treatment is just what you need.

Don't make the mistake of thinking it's only your Stomach, Kidneys, Liver or Bowels that are troubling you. Lots of people make that mistake. They say: "It don't amount to anything—it will go away of itself"—and some day all of a sudden they drop dead of Heart Disease—just as you read about and hear of all around you every day.

Six out of every ten persons have Heart Trouble! Sixty thousand people die of it every year. They often doctor the Stomach, Kidneys or Female Organs, when it's really the Heart that's causing all of the trouble, because it controls every other organ of the body.

Don't take any more chances, no matter what you may think your trouble is, but if you have the slightest symptom of Heart Trouble write me today for this free course of treatment and book. I will send both by mail in plain package, securely sealed, postpaid and there will be



THE MAN Who Makes This Generous Offer.

# NO CHARGE WHATEVER

for it in any way. Please understand that this isn't just a little foolish sample of a few tablets or pills which would prove nothing. I shall send you a complete $2.50 Treatment, consisting of whatever different remedies are needed to reach your trouble. It is a very liberal treatment and will prove to you fully my honest desire to cure you, and, above all, that this special, scientific treatment is just exactly what you need. And it's yours gladly and freely, just for the asking—because I want to show you without cost what it will do.

No matter how bad off you are—no matter if you think Heart Trouble incurable—no matter if some one has said that you can't be cured, be fair to yourself, give me a chance—don't fail to test this grand treatment!

It has reached—I don't mean just temporarily—but lastingly reached a legion of cases, many of which were believed hopeless.

It will set your Stomach right, remove constipation, clear your blood, steady your Nerves and build up your whole system, besides strengthening and regulating the Heart.

Don't let this chance go by—accept my offer NOW! It's made in all sincerity and friendliness, because this seems to me to be the best way to quickly get this valuable information and this successful, effective treatment into the hands of every sufferer who needs it. Could you do a kinder act than to show some poor, afflicted one this offer? MY OFFER IS ABSOLUTELY, COMPLETELY HONEST. You sign nothing, you promise nothing. I send you nothing expecting you to pay for it later. You can depend upon all this.

Read my questions carefully, write your name and address plainly in the Free Treatment Coupon, cut it out and mail TODAY. You shall hear from me at once with the fulfillment of my promise.

Read these questions carefully. If you can answer "Yes" to ANY ONE of them you need this Medical Advice and Book and Treatment that I now offer you.

Do you lack energy?
Does your Heart flutter?
Does it skip beats?
Does you Heart Palpitate?
Do you start in your sleep?
Are you short of breath?
Do you feel "weak and run-down?"
Do you have numb spells?
Do you have dizzy spells?
Do you have weak, sinking spells?
Are you Nervous and irritable?
Do your feet, legs or ankles swell?
Does your Stomach have an "All gone" feeling?
Do you have pain in your Heart, side or shoulder blade?

SEND THIS COUPON TODAY

Specialist Clearwater,
331 Masonic Building, Hallowell, Maine.

Please send me entirely free of charge your complete Treatment, your Book and Letter of Advice as promised. It is agreed and understood that I am to pay you nothing for this, either now or later.

MY AGE IS...............
NAME...............
ADDRESS...............



# I WILL GIVE $1000

IF I FAIL TO CURE any CANCER or TUMOR
I TREAT BEFORE it Poisons Bone or Deep Glands
No KNIFE or PAIN
No Pay Until Cured
No X Ray or other swindle. An island plant makes the cure
ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE
Any TUMOR, LUMP or Sore on the lip, face or body long is Cancer
It Never Pains until last stage. 120-PAGE BOOK sent free; testimonials of thousands cured at home
WRITE TO SOME

ANY LUMP IN WOMAN'S BREAST
Is CANCER, and if neglected always poisons deep glands in the armpit, and kills quickly.
Address DR. & MRS. DR. CHAMLEE FOR THE BOOK
"Strictly Reliable." Poor Cured at Half Price or Free.
A B 36 W. RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
KINDLY SEND US NAMES of the AFFLICTED



# $3.50 Recipe Free, For Weak Men

## Send Name and Address Today ---You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly powers and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow men to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 3938 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge $3.00 to $5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

GENEROUS SAMPLE ABSOLUTELY FREE

# STOPS PAIN INSTANTLY and Cures

**Wastemo—a wonderful application for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Phneumonia, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Colds, Sore Throat, La Grippe, Lumbago, Sciatica, Headache, Pleurisy, Tonsilitis, Sprains, Bruises, etc.**

**Wastemo** contains no opium or other narcotics. An extraordinary treatment for the above ailments. If you are disgusted with remedies that you take internally without getting any benefits—stop dosing yourself—and use **Wastemo Application**, an old and tried out successful treatment, that when applied to the afflicted parts brings instant relief and a permanent cure. Apply it directly to the seat of the disease, killing the germs quickly and starting the Cure without injuring the delicate lining of your Stomach.

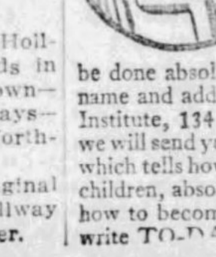
If you are sick, suffering and in pain, disgusted with dosing your stomach without receiving any benefits, discouraged and disheartened of ever finding relief and cure for your ailments—don't give up Hope but send, without delay, for this FREE Trial Treatment. It will quickly start you on the road to health—thousands owe their good health, some their very lives, to this Wonderful Treatment—but don't take our word for it, send for the FREE Sample Bottle and be convinced. Mind you, it stops pain and suffering instantly and cures. Write today.

WASTEMO CHEMICAL CO., Dept. 12, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.



# To Women Who Dread Motherhood

**Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Fear of pain. Sent free**



No woman need any longer dread the pains of childbirth. Dr. J. H. Dye devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proven that the pain at childbirth need no longer be feared by woman and we will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye Medical Institute, 134 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y. and we will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without fear of pain, also how to become a mother. Do not delay but write TO-DAY.

**Free Silverware — Free Book of 5000 Bargains in House Furnishings**

Both FREE

**If You Write Us Today!**

We are going to give our customers $1,000,000 worth of elegant silverware, made by Wm. Rogers & Sons. Write quick for illustrated circular from which to select the silver you want. We'll also send you our wonderful Bargain Book, showing 5,000 articles of

**Home Furnishings at Lowest Prices**

Note the wonderfully low prices of the goods shown in this ad. Then think of a book packed with 5,000 bargains, the equal of which you have never seen. Prices lower than dealers or mail order houses can, themselves, buy for. $2.98

**From Forest To Factory — Then DIRECT TO YOU**

Our gigantic business enterprise includes the ownership of forests, lumber mills, railways, factories and warehouses. You get *all* the benefit of this great cost-reducing power. We sell you direct. Not one middleman gets a profit. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**30 Days' Free Trial**

Order anything you like. Use it, enjoy it, test it one month. Unless absolutely satisfactory, return; we'll refund your money and pay transportation charges.

**Write Today for Free Silver List and Bargain Book**

Write at once, so as to let us know if you want some of the free silverware. When we send the free silver circular, we'll also send our Big Bargain Book.

$7.65

LINCOLN, LEONARD & CO. Largest Exclusive Distributors of Home Furnishings in the World. 5361 37th St. Chicago

# OFFERS AID TO SICKLES

## Widow of Confederate General to Help.

New York, Jan. 28.—Mrs. Helen D. Longstreet, widow of the famous Confederate general, came to the aid of her husband's civil war foe, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, yesterday with an offer to raise $23,476 among the "ragged and maimed followers of Lee" to pay Gen. Sickles' alleged debt to the state of New York.

Sheriff Harburger, who arrested Gen. Sickles in the civil suit brought by the state to recover the money, also indited a letter to many of the richest men in New York asking them to aid the aged veteran.

In the telegram sent to Gen. Sickles from Gainesville, Ga., Mrs. Longstreet said she had telegraphed to the attorney general of the state of New York that she would raise the money among the Confederate veterans if allowed sufficient time.

"The republic whose battles you fought will not permit your degradation," were her closing words to Gen. Sickles.

### GEN. SICKLES AWAITS ARREST UNDER CANOPY OF FLAGS

New York, Jan. 27.—Under a flag canopy in his lower Fifth avenue home, Major General Daniel E. Sickles, the hero of Gettysburg, awaited today a climax in his affairs which have engaged public interest for many months.

On the one hand there was said to be an ultimatum from his wife, from whom he has long been estranged, presenting the conditions under which she would return to his aid, and on the other hand, there was a court order for his civil arrest in connection with his alleged appropriation to his own uses, of $23,476 from the funds of the State Monument Commission, of which he was chairman.

The warrant was in the hands of Sheriff Julius Harburger, a personal friend of the aged general, who expressed his chagrin that duty called upon him to act.

"But he won't know that he is in jail," said the sheriff, "for I shall see that he has all the comforts of home."

In the emantime other friends of the general were heading a subscription list to meet his debt, or to provide the $30,000 bond which would save him from the humiliation of imprisonment.

At the age of 87, General Sickles is a picturesque character, and was especially so as seen by many passers-by sitting by the windows of his big brick house at the corner of Fifth avenue and Ninth street. The room was crowded with many relics of the civil war. Against the general's chair there was leaning the crutch which he uses. He lost one leg in the battle of Gettysburg. On a little table near him was a large vase containing flowers. Although he has expressed emphatically his resentment of the action taken against him, he sat seemingly complacent, puffing a cigar.

### NEW FRENCH CABINET CHOSEN

## M. Briand Prepares List and Offers It for Approval.

Paris, Jan. 22.—Aristide Briand, the new French premier, completed the formation of his cabinet today and submitted the list to President Fallieres. The official list follows:

Premier and minister of the interior—Aristide Briand.
Minister of justice—Jean Barthou.
Minister of foreign affairs—Charles C. A. Jonnart.
Minister of war—Eugene Etienne.
Minister of marine—Pierre Baudin.
Minister of finance—Louis L. Kietz.
Minister of public instruction—Jules Steeg.
Minister of public works—Jean Dupuy.
Minister of agriculture—Jean Morel.
Minister of commerce—Fernand David.
Minister of the colonies—Gabriel Guist'hau.
Minister of labor—Rene Bosnard.

**SWELL, NIFTY SUIT FREE!**

**Get in Quick!** Most marvelous tailoring offering ever made! **Be our salesmanager in your town—$250 a month.** Enough coin to fill your pockets. Nifty suits for you to wear—ALL FREE. Make $60 to $75 a week selling our nifty suits. It's easy! Orders turned over to you. No experience, no money necessary.

**We Pay Express on Everything**

You pay nothing—absolutely nothing. EVERYTHING guaranteed too.

**Write—Hurry!** Send a postal card right away for this great free offer. Never anything like it. Get our book of beautiful samples and full particulars—all free. You assume no obligations whatever, so write at once.

American Woolen Mills Co. Dept. 128 CHICAGO, ILL.

# BALKAN GUNS WILL ROAR AGAIN

## Note Rupturing Peace Negotiatings Are Drafted by Allies' Representatives

London, Jan. 27.—The drafting of the note rupturing peace negotiations was begun this morning by the allies.

The committee of delegates entrusted with this important work consists of Michael Madjaroff, Bulgarian minister in London; Prof. Georgios Streit, Greek minister to Austria-Hungary; Dr. M. R. Vesbitch, Servian minister to France; and count Voynovitch, chief of the cabinet of King Nicholas, of Montenegro, with M. Politis, of the Greek delegation, as a advisor on questions of international law.

The committee expected to complete the note before nightfall and submit its work to a plenary sitting of the Bulgarian, Greek, Montenegrin and Servian delegations.

However, even if the Balkan allies were anxious to resume hostilities, which it is currently reported they are not anxious to do, at least 15 days must elapse before the guns can again begin to roar.

Even if the draft of the note is completed tonight its revision by the delegation will take some time and the final draft could not be presented to the Turkish delegation and to Sir Edward Grey as honorary president of the peace conference before Wednesday.

As it is understood that the note will give the Turkish delegation three days in which to answer, the expiration of the period would occur on Sunday, so that the Turkish reply would not be delivered until Monday next. Then the allied delegations will have to notify their respective governments and ask Sir Edward Grey to convoke a final sitting of the conference for the official rupture of the negotiations and also in order to thank the British government for its hospitality.

### PEACE ACTION THAT LED TO RIOTS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Constantinople, Jan. 22.—Turkey submitted today to the will of the powers. The grand council of the empire decided in favor of accepting the proposals of Europe for a peace settlement between Turkey and the Balkan allies.

As officially announced, the council "approved the government's point of view, declared its confidence in the sentiments of equity voiced by the great powers and expressed its wish to see their promises and proposed assistance effectively realized." It also asked the Turkish government "to exert all its efforts to insure in future the safety of the country and the development of its economic interests."

The joint note of the powers advised Turkey to cede Adrianople to the allies and leave the fate of the Aegean Islands to the powers for future determination. In return, the powers promised their benevolent support as long as Turkey deferred to their counsel.

The question submitted by the Turkish government to the council was:

"Should the recommendations contained in the note to the European powers be accepted or rejected?"

The government confessed itself in favor of agreeing to the suggestion made by the powers.

The sultan gave an audience to the assemblage collectively, with the grand vizier and the Sheik-Ul-Islam. The members of the council were grouped according to their professions, the military officials, civil officials, senators and ulemas forming distinct groups.

The note of the powers was read, after which Nazim Pasha, minister of war, explained the military situation. The minister of finance then read a report on the financial situation, and the minister of foreign affairs made a statement on the foreign situation.

At the conclusion of a statement regarding the attitude of the government the grand council registered its decision almost unanimously.

### THE TURKISH CAPITAL IN STATE OF SIEGE

London, Jan. 25.—Constantinople is practically in a state of siege, according to dispatches received today by the peace delegation of the allies.

The young Turks, fearing that the reins of power may again escape from their hands, are said to be arresting their political adversaries right and left, searching houses and clubs and confiscating documents. They hope in this way to break up the opposition.

The allies express the opinion that under these circumstances any excess may be expected.

With this prospect in view the European powers are sending war vessels to reinforce the ordinary guardships stationed at Constantinople.

Italy is especially alarmed over the return to power of the young Turks, who were inexorable during the Libyan war.

The United States ambassador at Constantinople, William W. Rockhill, during the negotiations for the conclusion of peace between Italy and Turkey, described Djavid Bey, now head of the committee of union and progress as an irreconcilable. Djavid Bey declared that Turkey would fight in Tripoli as long as she possessed a single soldier.

The position of the 5,000 Italian residents of Turkey is now regarded as so precarious that Italy has dispatched to Constantinople two of her best cruisers, the San Marco and Pisa, and the gunboat Archmede which is prepared to land 500 blue jackets. At the same time the admiralty has ordered the entire Italian squadron now stationed in the Grecian archipelago to hold itself in readiness. The remainder of the fleet is at Taranto within easy call.

### CONSTANTINOPLE SHAKEN BY A HEAVY EARTHQUAKE

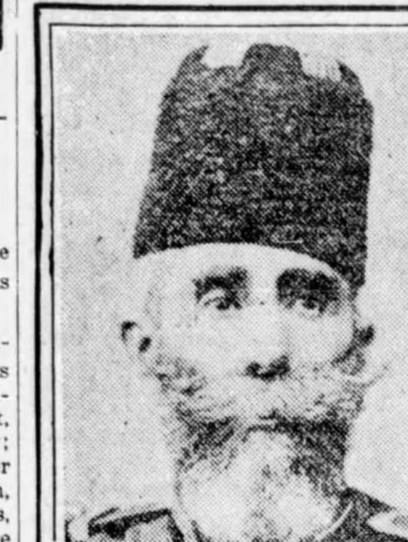
Constantinople, Jan. 25.—A severe earthquake shook the Turkish capital at an early hour this morning. No loss of life had been reported up to noon.

Some days must elapse before the situation arising from the revolution in Constantinople becomes clear. As far as may be judged there is no intention on the part of the new Turkish government to force hostilities if any reasonable compromise with the Balkan allies is possible.

A dispatch from Constantinople says the council of ministers sat today to discuss the reply they will make to the note of the powers, and it is believed this reply, while insisting on the retention of Adrianople by Turkey, will point to Thursday's demonstration as a real manifestation of the national will.

The new government is finding difficulty in filling the post of foreign minister. The portfolio has been offered several of the Turkish ambassadors abroad, but thus far all have declined.

New Leaders in Affairs of Turkey



Upper picture—Shefket Pasha, who succeeds Kiamil Pash as Grand Vizier of Turkey.

Lower picture—Enver Bey, the new Turkish Minister of War.

### INJECT A BILLION GERMS

## Army Medical Officers Prevent Typhoid Fever.

Chicago, Jan. 24.—Col. W. B. Banister, medical corps, U. S. A., during a discussion last night before the Chicago Medical Society on serum treatment and prevention of typhoid fever, said that 50,000,000 dead typhoid germs is a serum injection is an "infinitisimal dose."

"In the army we would consider 50,000,000 infantile," he said. "When we vaccinate a man against typhoid we give him an injection of 500,000,000 dead typhoid germs the very first time.

"Of course we wait until his day's work is nearly finished. But we expect him to be on duty bright and early next morning and ready for the next dose of at least 1,000,000,000 germs. In the last San Antonio (Tex.) encampment when the city was full of typhoid, we had 12,000 men in camp for eight months, and only one slight case of typhoid in that time."

### END WORLD TOUR IN AUTO

## New York Woman and Her Son Visit 33 Countries.

New York, Jan. 24.—Forty thousand miles by automobile, a trip through 33 countries and around the globe ended here today when Mrs. William A. Hall and her son steered their car into its garage.

Their trip is the first of its kind accomplished by amateur drivers. They wore out 117 tires and burned up 5,000 gallons of gasoline.

The Halls sailed from New York, June 10, 1911. Originally they had no thought of encircling the world. They motored through England and Wales and then through nearly every country in Europe. From Naples their automobile was shipped to Bombay. They spent weeks driving through India, Ceylon, Sumatra, Java and the Malay peninsular. They motored through China, then through Japan and the Philippines. Landing in San Francisco the motorists traveled through northern Mexico and came home by the way of Denver, St. Louis, Pittsburg and Washington.

# BLAMES MEN FOR WHITE SLAVE EVIL

## J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Says Woman Not Responsible for Commercialized Vice

New York, Jan. 27.—Man, not woman, is responsible for the organized commercial social evil in this country, is the opinion of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. It is a man's business "run for profit, and the profit is large."

These views are expressed in a statement made public by Mr. Rockefeller today, giving further details of the aims of the Bureau of Social Hygiene through which Mr. Rockefeller and other philanthropists hope to attack and alleviate conditions which he considers the "greatest single menace to the perpetuation of the human race."

"The idea of establishing a premanent organization to cope with the social evil in this city,' says the statement, "was the outgrowth of my service of six months as foreman of the white slave grand jury, appointed in New York city at the beginning of 1910. I came at that time to realize the extent and horor of the evil and to believe that it constitutes one of the great and vital world problems of the day. In the judgment of eminent medical men it forms from the point of view of disease, the greatest single menace to the perpetuation of the human race. Therefore, as a result of conferences with many people, the Bureau of Social Hygiene was established.

"Under the direction of the bureau George K. Kneeland, who conducted the investigation carried on by the Chicago vice commission, has made a comprehensive study of vice conditions in this city; and Abraham Flexner has spent nearly a year abroad, investigating the methods of dealing with this problem in the leading cities of Europe. He will make further studies in a number of the larger cities of this country. As each of these studies is completed, it will be published, and until this is done the bureau deems it unwise and premature to express any conclusions as to a method of dealing with the social evil in this city."

### MME. TOLSTOY OUTWITS SYNOD

## Has Priest Read Services Over Husband's Unconsecrated Grave.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 27.—Tolstoy's widow is involved in a strange struggle with the Russian Church. After the second anniversary of Tolstoy's death, she announced that on that day, at her wish, a priest of the Orthodox Church had celebrated the services for the dead over his grave and prayed for his soul. As an excommunicated man, Tolstoy was buried without religious service, and the knoll in the grounds of Yasnaya Polyana, in which the body lies, is unconsecrated ground.

The Holy Synod angrily repudiated this mode of lifting its ban from the great dead. It sent an inspector to learn who the priest was, but no one around would divulge his name. The whole question is referred to a commission of the synod, whose temper is shown by the proposal of the orthodox Archmandrite of Warsaw that Tolstoy's widow should herself be excommunicated.

Tolstoy's daughter, Alexandra, the only member of his family who followed him whole-heartedly, is taking no part in the controversy.

### FIGHT WILD BEASTS A YEAR

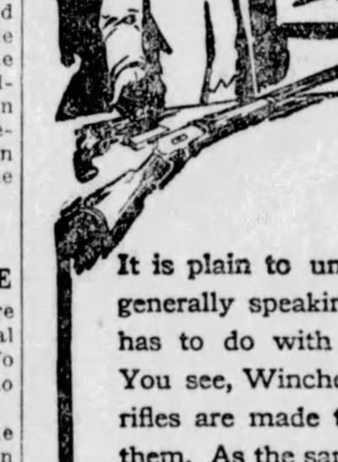
## Two Hunters, in Crossing Africa Alone, Escape Dangers.

Cape Town, Jan. 27.—Exciting experiences with wild beasts and cannibals befell Robert Taite, the Los Angeles explorer and hunter, and Gordon Campbell, of Glasgow, during their hunting expedition in Central Africa, according to advices just received here

The young American and his companion started a year ago to cross the continent of Africa from the east by the way of Victoria Nyanza and the Kongo. At Stanleys the raft on which the men and their porters were traveling was capsized by hippopotami. The explorers were saved, although two of their party were eaten by crocodiles and three others were drowned.

A short time afterwards the hunters were attacked at night by a party of cannibals and another of their party was killed. Still another of the porters went mad with jungle fever and had to be shot to save the lives of the remaining members. The last negro accompanying the men was seized by a gorilla soon after this and was carried off into the jungle. Left alone, Taite and Campbell were finally rescued by Belgian rubber hunters.

LOOK FOR THE RED **W** WHEN BUYING RIFLE OR PISTOL CARTRIDGES IT MEANS



**WINCHESTER**

*Rifle and Pistol Cartridges.*

It is plain to understand why Winchester cartridges, generally speaking, shoot better than other makes. It has to do with the reputation of Winchester rifles. You see, Winchester cartridges adapted to Winchester rifles are made to get the best possible results out of them. As the same equipment, organization and system are employed in making all Winchester cartridges, it naturally follows that Winchester cartridges do the best shooting in all firearms. Winchester cartridges are made for all calibers and makes of rifles, revolvers and pistols and are sold everywhere. They always satisfy.

*Be Sure To Ask For The Red* **W** *Brand.*

# OHIO PASTOR IS FREE

## Former President of Berea College Gets Divorce.

Reno, Nev., Jan. 25.—It has just come to light that Rev. Robert L. Waggoner, former president of Baldwin University, at Berea, Ohio, for two years, and pastor of Methodist churches throughout Ohio, quietly divorced his wife, Lillian E. Waggoner, recently in a small Nevada town, where he is now occupied in a clerical position in the county recorder's office and is practicing law.

His wife was served with summons in Cleveland, lthough she lives in Berea. Waggoner gave his testimony, supporting charges of extreme cruelty in October, and the decree was granted shortly after. The wife made no answer, permitting the decree by default.

Mr. Waggoner came to Reno three years ago, and is said to have been employed as a mechanic during the year he spent here. He then went to a small town nearby, where he accepted the pastorate of a Methodist church, preaching for a year, until he resigned on account of his action for divorce.

He testified to numerous acts of alleged misconduct and abuse on the part of his wife, which made his life so miserable and unbearable as to ruin his health and compel him abandon the ministry and leave Ohio.

The couple were married in Berea, Sept. 8, 1892, and have no children. Waggoner declared his wife manifested a violent temper immediately following the wedding day, and by her nagging, complaining and criticisms hindered his ministerial work and kept him continually under a nervous strain and unhappy. Such conditions, he alleged, continued all through the 16 years they lived together.

Through her jealousy she accused him of adultery with various young women, referring to one particularly in Tiffin, but not giving any name, from whom she declared she had secured a written confession, all of which accusations he testified were false.

# LOOKS LIKE ALL SUMMER SESSION

## Congress Is Prepared for Long Siege—Wilson Asks Currency Legislation.

Washington, Jan 24.—Congressmen Thursday began preparations for an all summer siege on receip of authentic news that President-elect Wilson had made up his mind to include currency reform legislation as well as tariff legislation in his program for the special session he will call in April.

This extension of the work of the special session, it is felt, means that congress will be here until the end of September and perhaps until the end of November, as three months at least will be required by the house to put through the series of tariff bills to be reported by the ways and means committee. This will carry the session up to the middle of July, by which time it is expected the senate will be only fairly started on the tariff work cut out for it by the house.

It is hardly to be expected the house can dispose, in less than a month, of the currency reform bill to be brought in by the banking and currency committee. Then there will remain the struggles in conference over the differences on tariff, the senate meanwhile taking up the currency bill and reshaping it. Finally there will be the struggle in conference over the currency measure. All this work, senators and members say, can hardly be out of the way before the beginning of September, even if the legislative pace is exceptionally rapid. The chances are it will be the end of that month before the special session will close.

Members of the ways and means committee are grieved by the reported decision of Gov. Wilson to ask for currency legislation. The Democrats of the ways and means committee are chiefly concerned over the tariff and they believe better results would be achieved if the special session were given no work but that dealing with tariff schedules. Whole attention thus would be centered on the revision of the tariff and it would be more difficult for Democrats not inclined to carry out the pledegs of the party for substantial downward revision to get in their work.

However, the members of ways and means like other Democrats, will yield gracefully to the desires of the President and shape their course with a view to expediting tariff legislation so that the way may be cleared for consideration of the currency legislation which Gov. Wilson considers an essential supplement to the revision of the tariff.

### DOCTOR TO WATCH WORKERS

## Physician Will Help Administer Pensions and Sick Benefits.

New York, Jan. 27.—Dr. Alvah Y. Doty, formerly health officer of the port of New York, has been appointed a medical director of the employes' benefit fund committee of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., the Western Union Telegraph Co. and the Western Electric Co., in connection with the administration of the pension and sick benefit plan for employes of these allied corporations.

There will be established gradually by these companies a system of medical supervision and preventive sanitation designed to preserve the health of the telephone and telegraph army. The companies have nearly 200,000 workers.

### AUTOS KILL 146 IN GOTHAM

## Leniency of Law Is Blamed and Reform Is Demanded.

New York, Jan. 27.—The report of the board of coroners of Manhattan borough for the past year shows that 146 deaths were caused by automobiles, an increase of 55 over 1911.

"The automobile law of this state," says the report, "is far too lenient, and some action should be taken by the legislature governing the operation of automobiles to protect the lives of the people who are being run over and crushed to death daily."

Altogether the report shows that 1912 was a year of appalling violence in this city, 3,712 deaths of violent character being reported.

# NO MONEY TRUST, SAYS FINANCIER

## Morgan's Partner Refutes Claim That Group Controls $25,000,000,000.

Washington, Jan. 24.—To refute the contention that a group of 180 men in the world of finance, through interlocking directors, control corporation assets aggregating $25,000,000,000, Henry P. Davison, partner of J. P. Morgan, today offered to the house money trust investigating committee a statement calculated to controvert statistics prepared by the committee's accountants.

"No such control exists and no such deduction can be properly made from these tables. Those who have made such deductions have fallen into several obvious errors. They fail to observe, first, that of the total number of directorates in these particular corporation this 'group' represents only about one-quarter; second, that, upon this assumption, these men, in order to exercise 'control' must act and vote in every instance as a unit, although they come from different parts of the country and represent diverse and frequently conflicting interests; third, that upon this assumption the directors outside of this 'group' must be mere dummies with no voice or opinion of their own, who, in almost every instance, are overruled by a minority; finally, that this sum of $25,000,000,000 is not actual cash or liquid assets, susceptible of manipulation or misuse by the directors, the fact of course being that the great bulk of this great sum is, and for many years has been, tied up in the form of rights of way, rails, ties, equipment, factories, plants, tools, manufactured goods and other forms of corporate property necessary for carrying on railroad and industrial business in the country.

**Blames Conditions.**

"The great accumulation of money and credits in New York is due in part to purely economic conditions and in part to the defects of our banking system. If this country possessed a proper and scientific banking system such as is possessed by almost every other civilized nation, interior banks would no longer be obliged to concentrate their reserves in New York.

"As to the consolidation and cooperation of banking institutions which has been noted in New York and only in less degree in Chicago and other financial centers this has taken place chiefly since 1907. In that year the country was swept by a disastrous panic which in New York and elsewhere (under our weak banking system) was stayed only by the united efforts of the banks, driven thereto in order to preserve themselves and to avert widespread calamity.

"An additional factor tending toward consolidation into larger financial units lies in the rapidly increasing demands of this country for development and commerce. In every other commercial country, banks have adapted themselves far more rapidly to such demands, and the enlargement and consolidation of banking institutions has everywhere else proceeded at a rate not even remotely approached in the United States.

**Denies "Money Trust."**

"At the invitation of your committee, our firm has co-operated in this inquiry, has furnished intimate details of its business and has placed at your disposal all the information available. It believes that there is no such thing, either in form or in fact, as a "money trust." It believes, as its senior member has testified on this stand, that the only permanent influence possessed by men prominent in financial affairs is that due to the confidence of the public in their character and record.

"We believe that the country will continue to be subject to financial ills and disturbances until it possesses a strong and more scientific banking and currency system. To secure prompt and wise legislation in these matters, our firm and, we believe, bankers throughout the country will, by every means within their power, co-operate with congress."

### KILLS HUSBAND IN A DUEL

## Russian Woman Avenges Insult Due to Jealousy.

Moscow, Jan. 27. — Mme. Nadia Putokin killed her husband today in a rapier duel to which she had formally challenged him, as the result of his jealousy. Nadia made a vigorous attack. Her husband contented himself with parrying her thrusts, but finally his wife's rapier pierced his heart.

Both the Putokins were professors of fencing, whose studios were patronized by fashionable people.

An army officer, who was taking lessons, aroused the jealousy of M. Putokin, and as a result challenged the instructor. Mme. Putokin, however, resented the insult and sent seconds to her husband and insisted he should fight her first.

To reform the Kansas divorce laws a bill has been introduced in the legislature which delegates the prosecuting attorney of each county to investigate all divorce proceedings. Every divorce proceeding has to be sent to him, and no divorce can be granted until 30 days have expired after the proceedings are filed. Another bill introduced provides that a notice of all marriage licenses must be published for six days before the license can be granted, and anyone can file a protest against the granting of the license.

### FLOAT OFF ON ICE CAKE, SPEND NIGHT ON THE LAKE

Little Sturgeon, Wis., Jan. 23.—Fifty fishermen, more than half of the male population of this village, were swept out in Lake Michigan late last night when a large ice floe from which they were fishing cracked and floated away from shore. All were rescued after terrible suffering.

The cries of the men brought the women and children to the shore where they stood in terror and watched their loved ones being slowly swept into the lake.

Small boats were manned by boys and after a perilous ride through ice cakes some of the men were taken ashore. The boats were too small to carry all and some of the others discarded their heavier clothing and swam through the icy water ao safety.

The wind swept the ice cake farther from safety with six men on it. Four swam ashore early today. Their clothing was frozen stiff.

John Pietler and Peter Olson remained on the ice all night. They burned their fishnets to keep warm and today reached shore at Pilot island, 11 miles from their homes.

# CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line.) Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.**

**I made $50,000 in five years with a small Mail** order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet; tells how. Heacock, 102 Charles st., Lockport, N. Y.

**MALE HELP WANTED.**

**$50.00 TO $100.00 A MONTH** For your spare time—Experience not needed. Want active man each locality. Benefits for sickness, injury, death. Write quick and get Cash-Bonus offer. I-L-U 56, Covington, Ky.

**FEMALE HELP WANTED.**

**LADIES make supporters; $12.00 per hundred;** no canvassing; material furnished; stamped envelope for particulars. Wabash Supply Co., Dept. B 102, Milwaukee, Wis.

**Ladies make shields at home. $10 per 100.** Work sent prepaid to reliable women. Particulars for stamped addressed envelope. Eureka Co., Dept. 23, Kalamazoo, Mich.

**MAKE a Comfortable Living at Home Sewing** plain seams. All home work. No canvassing. Any ordinary machine. Steady. Sewers wanted in each town, small town especially. No triflers needed. State how much time can sew. Send ten cents for postage, samples, etc. Returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing, Dept. O, Rehoboth, Delaware.

**HELP WANTED.**

**500 MEN 20 to 40 years old wanted at once for Electric** railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 500, care of Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

**Men and Women Wanted for Government Positions;** $90 month; thousands of parcel post positions open. Annual vacations. No 'layoffs.' Common education sufficient. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. K-31, Rochester, N. Y.

**Wanted men and women to sell household remedies.** Big profit; small capital required. Devote leisure or entire time. Write today. Woodstock Company, Washington, D. C.

**Big money, steady positions, fascinating work** as telegraph operator. We teach you at home by mail. Positions now open in all parts of the country. Particulars free. Mutual Schools, 814 Dwight Building, Kansas City, Mo.

**FOR SALE—FARMS.**

**For Sale—325 acres, good cornland, two good** sets of improvements, near county seat. A snap. Newtson Bros., Knox, Indiana.

**FARM FOR SALE—73 1-2 acres, eighty rods** from depot. Good buildings, good water, fine apple orchard of 350 trees. One of the best, also one of the pleasantest places in southern Michigan. Reason for selling, have a railroad position and cannot attend to it. PETER BOURKE, Mosherville, Mich.

**For Sale. 4 acre lot, 6 room dwelling. Store** churches and street car line in sight of house. Ideal location for poultry and gardening. Good market. For complete description write, I. B. Kile, Pursley, W. Va.

**REAL ESTATE.**

**CHEAP Patented State School Lands, South** Texas, $1 an acre cash, balance ten years. For all particulars write F. A. Connable, Trustee, 412 Commercial Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

**AGENTS.**

**AGENTS—Earn $25 to $40 per week selling No-**darn guaranteed Hosiery. Sales are simply doubled with our new plan; 2 pair guaranteed 2 months, 3 pr. 3 mo., 4 pr. 4 mo., 6 pr. 6 mo. Spring samples free. Nodarn Hosiery Mills, Desk 20, Dayton, Ohio.

**AGENTS sell rich looking $6 by 68 Imported Rugs, $1.00** each. Carter, Tenn., sold 115 in 4 days, profit $57. You can do same. Write for sample offer, selling plan; exclusive territory; sample rug prepaid by parcel post, 98c. O. Comdon, Importer, Stonington, Maine.

**Agents—$173 in two weeks, made by Mr. Williams,** Illinois, selling the Automatic Jack, Combination 12 tools in one. Used by auto owners, teamsters, liveries, factories, mills, miners, farmers, etc. Easy sales, big profits. Exclusive county rights if you write QUICK. Automatic Jack Company, Box O, Bloomfield, Indiana.

**AGENTS—$10 per day sure selling our New** 1913 Styles Silk Neckwear; 3 fifty-cent ties $1.00, Monogram Gold Cuff Link and Stick Pin Set given free. Cooper made 75 sales in 7½ hours; profit $30. Free samples to hustlers. Dayton Neckwear Mfg. Co., Dept. 20, Dayton, O.

**SALESMAN WANTED**

**Wanted—Commercial specialty salesman and a** man to take charge of office in Toledo. Grant Mfg. Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

**PATENTS.**

**Patents that Protect. Trade-marks. Book free.** H.M.Brooks, 32-36 McGill Bldg. Washington, D.C.

**BOYS AND GIRLS.**

**GUARANTEED Boy's Watch or Girl's Gold-plated bracelet** given boys and girls for placing sample packet seeds with friends. Outfit free. P. Peoples Co., B-73, York Haven, Pa.

**MEDICAL.**

**RUSSIAN Rheumatism Remedy has been a never** failing cure for Rheumatism in Europe for 65 years. To introduce in America will send to any address prepaid six $1 bottles for $3.50. This offer for 30 days only. Russian Rheumatism Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**FREE—Investing For Profit Magazine. Send me your name** and I will mail you this magazine absolutely Free. Before you invest a dollar anywhere—get this magazine—it is worth $10 a copy to any man who intends to invest $5 or more per month. Tells you how $1,000 can grow to $22,000—how to judge different classes of investments, the Real Earning Power of your money. This magazine six months Free if you write today. H. L. Barber, Publisher, 407-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

**MAGIC GOODS, Cards, Dice, Books, etc. Catalog** free. D. B. Smythe Co., Newark, Mo.

**Heirs. Thousands of families are wanted to** claim fortunes. Many now living in poverty are rich, but don't know it. Our 400-page index, entitled "Missing Heirs and Next of Kin," alphabetically arranged, contains authentic list of unclaimed estates and heirs wanted and advertised for in America and abroad to claim fortunes. Also contains Chancery Court of England and Ireland lists, and Bank of England unclaimed dividend list. Thousands of names in book. Yours or your ancestors' names may be among them. Send 2c stamp at once for free booklet. International Claim Agency, W. Pittsburg, Pa

### TAFT'S MILEAGE EQUAL TO FOUR TIMES AROUND WORLD

Washington, Jan. 22.—When President Taft stepped down from his private car after his recent journey from New York, his total mileage traveled since he has been in the White House reached 113,659 miles—enough to have taken him four and one-half times around the world, or an average of about 75 miles for every day he has been President. The total is exclusive of the hundreds of miles the President has traveled by motor car in every part of the country; his trips through cities and his tours about Washington and in the vicinity of Beverly.

Including the auto trips and threr short journeys to be taken before March 4, Mr. Taft will have traveled during his term about 125,000 miles, or five times the distance around the earth at the equator.

Mr. Taft has made about 25,000 miles of the total on his two "swings around the circle." He has visited every state in the union, with the exception of Oklahoma and North Dakota, and has stood as near the four corners of the country as it is possible for a man to get.

### GOV. JOHNSON'S SON SEEKS PUGILISTIC RING HONORS

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 23.—Assurance was given today by officials in charge of the Pacific coast amateur boxing tournament, to be held in the Olympic club tonight, that Archie Johnson would appear as an aspirant for the welterweight title.

Johnson is a son of Gov. Hiram W. Johnson, late Progressive nominee for the vice presidency.

Pressure has been brought to bear from many sources to induce the young attorney to forego his intention of competing in the tournament, but he said that he would be a contestant.

His first opponent will be Ernie Clark of Los Angeles, a welterweight known for cleverness and hard hitting.

"Johnson is one of the best boxers I have ever seen," said Phil Wand, director of the ournament, "and he is anxious to bring back the amateur welterweight championship to San Franicsco. He sees nothing harmful in his participating in the tournament, and has turned a deaf ear to those who have sought to dissuade him.

"I understand that neither Gov. Johnson, his father, nor Hiram W. Johnson, Jr., his brother, has voiced any objection to his meeting Clark."

### DON'T LIKE TARIFF MAKERS

Washington, Jan. 25.—A ripple of excitement was created in the tariff hearing today when V. R. Blehden, of Buffalo, N. Y., testifying in favor of retaining the duty on flax tow said the farmers in the flax section of the Dakotas and Minnesota had told him the committee was "the damnedest set of fellows you ever saw."

He said they warned him that the committee "would not listen to you;" that "they gave you five or ten minutes and shut you out;" that "they want to ruin the whole world," and that Mr. Payne, the Republican ranking member, "is in with them now."

Representative Payne did not hear the remark, but when it was repeated to him he roared with laughter.

### CLARK WANTS VOTE BY MAIL

Washington, Jan. 27. — Speaker Champ Clark has interested himself in the case of traveling salesmen who are unable to vote because they are away from home on election day. In a statement issued today the speaker suggests that the state legislatures pass laws to permit them to vote wherever they may be, and that election day be changed from Tuesday to Monday for their benefit. According to Speaker Clark the plan should be safeguarded by providing that regulation ballots be furnished such persons to be marked, signed, sworn to and returned to the proper election officers. Kansas has such a law.

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.**

**PATENTS** SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Free report as to patentability. Illustrated Guide Book and List of Inventions Wanted sent free. VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

**HELP WANTED.**

**WANTED:** A MAN OR WOMAN all or spare time to secure information for us. Work at home or travel. Experience not necessary. Nothing to sell. GOOD PAY. Send stamp for particulars. Address M. S. I. A. 539 L Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

**AGENTS WANTED.**

**Have You a Few Hours to Spare?**

We want a man or woman in each town. No capital needed. An hour's work shows dollars earned in spare time. Pocket sample. 400 per cent profit. G. C. Mfg. Co., Dept. 16, 20 Warren St., N. Y.

**WE PAY $80 A MONTH SALARY** and furnish rig and all expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Address BIGLER COMPANY, X518 SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

**125 CARDS 10c.** Flowers, Birthday, Lovers, Etc. Some embossed in lovely colors. Guaranteed to please or your money back. AMERICAN CARD CO. Dept. 22 SPANGLER, PA.

**1913 ART CALENDAR FREE**

I will send a handsome 1913 P. C. art calendar in 8 colors and gold, and a big assortment of Easter and other post card novelties for 4c postage if you will show my cards to 6 friends. E. K. Fogelsanger, 233 South 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**75 LOVERS CARDS** and a Book on Love, Courtship and Marriage. **10c** A. Hammond Co. Dept. 7 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass

**GOVERNMENT** positions are easy to get. My free booklet X-1032 tells how. Write today—now. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D.C.

**WE PAY $36 A WEEK** AND EXPENSES to men with rigs to introduce poultry compound. Year's contract. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., Dept. 54. Parsons, Kans.

**AGENTS—100%**

**OIL GASLIGHT BURNER**

New gas generating coal oil or kerosene lamp burner. Produces three times as much light as common burners. NO SMOKE. Fitted with smoke consuming device that burns the carbon and soot. Millions of homes use oil lamps. Big profits on every sale. Write at once for terms of agency and free sample. THOMAS BURNER CO. 1678 West St. Dayton, Ohio.

Best Conditioner Worm Expeller **Death to Heaves** "Guaranteed or Money Back." Coughs, Distemper, Indigestion. **NEWTON'S** 50c, $1.00 per can. Large for Heaves. At druggists' or sent postpaid. THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., TOLEDO, OHIO

**PATENTS** GET LIST OF FACTORIES who could use your Patent. FREE Manufacturing and Patent advice. SUES & CO., Att'ys, 542 7th St., Washington, D. C.

**115 Acres $1600**

**1000 Apple Trees**

The apple orchard now on this farm will make independent the owner who gives it proper care; chance to set many more apple and peach trees; all conditions ideal; cuts 25 tons hay, pasture for six cows, lots of wood; seven-room slate roof house, two barns, store-house; water piped to house and barn; owner's business calls him away, and $1,600 takes it, part cash. Further information of this, and a 100-acre fruit and dairy farm, with buildings, for only $1,000, page 69, "Strout's Farm Catalogue 35." Write today for free copy describing farm bargains through the eastern states. Don't wait—take advantage of present low prices.

Heavy increase of population in the East is making our farmers prosperous, through unrivaled home cash markets for all their products. Station 105, E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Union Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Penna.

**LEAKY RUBBER GOODS**

Can be mended in a few minutes BY YOU. NO experience necessary. We guarantee to mend any leaks in ALL GOODS MADE OF RUBBER, or refund your money. Send 15c for SAMPLE, containing 2 rubber patches worth 50c and instructions how to mend your rubber goods. Try a sample and if they don't prove satisfactory we will gladly refund your money. Sold only by CROWN RUBBER PATCH CO., Room 102, Patterson Bldg., Dayton, Ohio.

**LET ME START YOU IN THE MAIL ORDER BUSINESS ANYWHERE**

I started with an idea and $100.00 and made **six hundred and fifty thousand dollars in 18 months.** I tell you WHAT TO DO AND HOW TO DO IT. Don't be a wage slave; get out of the rut; get grit; get backbone; wake up and start NOW. Write and learn of my money-making mail order plans. My great FREE book, "How to Achieve Mail Order Success," tells all about my own achievements and how I equip, teach and get you started on very small capital. This book tells how to quickly start in your home, while otherwise employed. It is a B line to a large income. Send for my new free book if you want to start a mail order business and start making money now. Address President, Mail Order School, Suite 1627 Brecht Bldg., Denver, Colo.